The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Matured Opposition to the Funding Bill.

How it will Affect the National Banks.

The Oneida Calamity to be Investigated.

Louisville Asked to be Made a Port of Entry.

The Senate Passes the Texas Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

OPPOSITION TO THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The matured opposition of the national banking interest to the funding bill, presented itself to-day in the shape of a delegation representing nearly every city in the country. The Boston and New York bank presidents, however, did most of the talking while the delegation were before the Ways and Means Committee. The West was represented by Joseph Medill, John V. Scammon, and Edward Tinkham, of Chicago, and Cronenbald, of St. Louis. The statements made by Mr. Coleman, of Troy, seemed to cover the ground of opposition. He alluded, for the delegation, first to the service of the banks during the war to the Government in purchasing the latter's bonds, and then to the taxes imposed by the Government and State and municipal authorities, the latter on the shareholders, until taxation had been doubled since it was first imposed. Now, said he, we have this funding bill, which commences and proceeds as a funding bill should, until it reaches the seventh section, when it imposes an additional tax, or what is the same thing, deprives the banks of all profit in their circulating notes.

It is claimed that in this section it is not intended to harm the banks, but the delegation it quired, if that is so, why this section requiring them to deposit bonds averaging 4½ per cent. interest to secure their notes in place of 6 per cent. bonds? Why not, they asked, treat the banks as you do the other owners of bonds and leave all reference to the banks out of the bill?

The delegation then proceeded to say that they did not deny Congress the power to do this; but they did question the right to do it, and did not believe the reserved power in the law was ever intended to be used for any such purpose. What law have they violated, they asked, that they should be deprived of the use of bonds for the purpose for which they bought them and be required, under penalty of forfeiting their circulating notes, to substitute bonds bearing one and a half per cent. less interest? It is claimed that the banks have a valuable franchise and can afford to make this contribution, and the Controller is appealed to to prove this. But the delegation declared this to [illegible] mistake. A large portion of the National banks were converted from State banks and brought over a large share of their profits and capital, so that the profits that now appear are the accumulation of many years, some of them for fifty years, instead of a few years under the present system. The latter, they maintained, conferred no franchise over the State banks, except the right to receive circulating notes, and if the banks are deprived of all [illegible] tional banking [illegible] profit, they declared, was certainly removed by the seventh section of this funding bill, and they illustrated thus: The banks say money is worth 7 per cent.; that interest can be obtained without any bank franchise. Now suppose gold to be at par, and we buy one four and a half per cent. bond for $1,000. We can get 7 per cent. for that $1,000, so we charge interest $70. We get $800 of circulating notes on that bond, but the law requires us to keep two hundred dollars of that amount on hand in lawful money; and we charge it seven per cent., which is $14. The Government tax is eight dollars; loss in mutilated notes and express charges will amount to $3, making a total of $100 we shall receive for the investment. The interest on the bond [illegible] and a half per cent. is $45, and the [illegible] on the $800 of circulation no[illegible] $56, being a total of $101. [illegible] nate, said the delegation, we make one dollar a year on an investment of $1,000 over what we could make on the same investment without going into the banking business; thus proving no profit in the circulating terms of the new bill.

Mr. Coleman, of New York, made a statement to show that the New York State banks had made ten per cent. more profit with less capital than the National banks in the same State. The latter gentleman said that Senator Sherman, in his letter to a Cincinnati paper, stated that every National bank would not retire from business and organize under the State laws; but he omitted to state that the lawful reserve of the National banks on the 9th of October last was $100,882,961, which vast sum was lying idle and benefitting nobody, but which could be used by banks organized under state laws for business purposes.

In conclusion it was declared that National banks could not stand any further imposition of taxes, nor could they stand any reduction of profits on their circulating notes, as was proposed by the funding bill, especially the latter feature. The banks, on September 30, 1869, had paid $100,299 80 taxes to the General Government, and $89,827 11 taxes to the [illegible], making a total of over ninety million [illegible], and being over 4 per cent. of their [illegible] stock. As the National banking sys[illegible] [illegible], the delegation indorsed it. [illegible] with the committee lasted nearly two [illegible], and attracted great attention. Secretary Boutwell replies to-morrow to the views they presented.

CONCERNING ASSESSORS.

An important letter will soon be sent to the Assistant Assessors throughout the country concerning the manner of conducting themselves personally as well as officially in making their assessments of the public's liabilities. The department recognizes the people of this country demand that the officials whose duty requires an investigation into private business affairs shall make their inquiries in no spirit but that of courtesy and proper respect.

THE ONEIDA INVESTIGATION.

The report of the English court into the circumstances attending the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay is by no means satisfactory to the naval officers or any of the authorities, and Secretary Robeson will have Admiral Rowan, who commands our fleet in Asiatic waters, institute a naval court of inquiry, composed of American officers, if it has not already been done. Friends and relatives of those lost on the Oneida continue to write here for information concerning the disposition of those lost. The department is now expecting official dispatches from Admiral Rowan concerning the calamitous affair.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

The Missouri delegation in Congress are divided on the proposition made by the Missouri Legislature to enfranchise all who are now disfranchised in that State. Schurz, Finkelburg and Deyer are for it, and Drake, Asper and Vanhorn against it, with Benjamin non-committal.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day regarding the bill allowing imported goods to be appraised and entered in Western cities. They asked that wines and liquors be included in the bill for transportation; that bonds be not required for the goods at the port of their first arrival; that inspectors along the route of transportation be abolished; and that Louisville be substituted for Evansville as a port of entry under the bill. The committee took the request under advisement.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, relative to a bridge at St. Louis, provides that it shall be lawful for the Alton and St. Charles Bridge Company to construct and maintain a toll bridge from any point in Madison county to any point opposite on the Mississippi river, in Missouri, and to place railroad tracks on it for all railroads, and allow them to cross the bridge for reasonable compensation, to be paid to the owners thereof; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of the river the cause may be tried before the District Court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said bridge is an obstruction. Any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as understood at the point of location to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans be less than 250 feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river at low water. The bridge is to be a post-road of the United States, and the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of the river by the construction of bridges is expressly reserved.

THE TEXAS BILL

having passed the Senate with an amendment, came back into the House this afternoon and was referred to the reconstruction committee. To-morrow it will be reported back and an effort made to concur with the Senate, and thus pass it at once and admit the State. It is learned, however, that the State Department will not in this event issue official notice of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, but delay the same till Georgia is admitted.

GEN. CANBY TO BE PROMOTED.

The President, it is expected, will nominate Gen. Canby to be Major General and Colonel Reynolds to be Brigadier General in place of Gen. Thomas, deceased.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:
John Waller, Postmaster, Cleveland, O.
Melville Martin, Postmaster, Delovan, Wis.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:
Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury.
Joseph W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.
John Hoy, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.
Peter J. Ralph, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth District.
Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the First District.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels and for other purposes, reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, differs only in unimportant points from the draft of the bill recommended by the Treasury Department, of which a full abstract was given recently.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY

was discussed in executive session this afternoon. Nye advocated its ratification on the ground of commercial necessity. He argued the time would come when all the islands adjacent to the United States would be under the protection of the United States, and that they occupy toward this country a position similar to sentinels to an army.

Patterson followed in a speech comparatively brief, taking strong grounds against ratification. He maintained it was contrary at this time to the interests of the country to acquire any tropical territory whatever, the sentiments of the people generally being against such proceeding.

Mr. Casserly has the floor, and will argue against the treaty when again taken up. The time for the exchange of ratifications expired to-day, but in the absence of the officially-communicated information the friends of the treaty have no doubt an extension could be procured from San Domingo if it is desired. The Senate to-day took no action whatever on the treaty.

BOWLING GREEN.

Golladay's Last Drawing—Who Won the First Prize—A Correction.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., March 29.—Mr. J. R. Golladay to-day paid the cash prize of one thousand dollars to Mr. Albert T. Drake, of Warren county. The lucky number was held by himself, Mrs. Eaton, and her two sons. Mrs. Eaton is a very deserving widow lady. The last prize, a piano, was drawn in Louisville, the ticket being sold by Scott Glore. One of the tickets not sold in the hands of Mr. Glore drew the third prize, a piano valued at six hundred dollars, this being the largest prize not sold.

In the statement of [illegible] drawing, published [illegible]

CHICAGO.

Railroad War on the Iowa Elevator.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Iowa elevator in this city, owned by Spruance, Preston & Co., has a track running to within a few feet of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, but the officers of that company have refused and still refuse to allow a connection to be made with them, notwithstanding both tracks are in the public street. The proprietors of the elevator, a few days since, advertised that they would receive grain for storage at the rate of one cent per bushel for twenty days, and one-half cent for each ten days thereafter; these rates being one-half those prevailing in other elevators. To meet expected consignments of grain, they made arrangements to [illegible] it at the nearest point to their elevator and have it conveyed in wagons to their warehouse.

On Saturday five car loads of corn arrived on the Northwestern railroad consigned to them, and on Monday two more. The railroad company refused to deliver it to them, and the grain was sent into another elevator. The officers of the road claim that they are acting under instructions of the Board of Directors, although they know it to be in clear violation of the laws of the State and the decision of the Supreme Court. This action of the Northwestern railroad excites much indignation in the Board of Trade, and was the general topic of conversation to-day. No action will be taken by the board until after the election of officers, which will take place next Monday, when the offices will be filled by men who will make war on this dangerous assumption of power by railroads. In the meantime consignments of grain will continue to be made to the Iowa elevator from all parts of the country, and every refusal on the part of the Northwestern, or any other railroad company, to deliver grain as consigned will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

CUBA.

The Territory Occupied by the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Diara de la Marina, a Havana newspaper, says that the insurgents of Camaguey have under their control more than two thousand leagues square of territory. There are in the island only three thousand eight hundred and four maritime leagues square of territory, so that there remains in the possession of the Spanish Government only one thousand eight hundred and four leagues, from which, if the country held by the rebels, between the villas and the eastern department, be deducted, the remainder would show that the Cubans held actually more than two-thirds of the whole territory.

Address of De Rodas to the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 29.—Captain-General De Rodas, on his arrival at Puerto Principe, issued a proclamation, in which he addressed the insurgents as follows: "I know most of you have been drawn into rebellion by force or fraud. Who are your chiefs? Where is your promised liberty? You were told that Spain could not spare soldiers for Cuba, and that those soldiers thirsted for blood, who now divide their daily rations with the women and children you have left behind. Such falsehood can only be temporarily effective.

"The Eastern Department and the Cinco Villas declare for returning to peace; and while terror deprives you of your repose, the Western Department enjoys security and tranquility, and the public welfare, credit and true liberty increase. The troops, no longer needed in those districts, will come to the mountains of the Central Department, [illegible] have had no ideas of will begin. [illegible] of you for help, for I need [illegible] of my predecessors was [illegible] as weakness, and I do not [illegible] to imitate them, but at the same time, although you are rebels to-day, I do not seek your lives, and advise you to submit in time to save yourselves; for, as soon as our operations have commenced in this Eastern Department, they will be prosecuted with energy, let the end be what it may. All those who surrender their arms to any legitimate authority will be received, and their lives are hereby guaranteed; but from the benefits of this offer your principal leaders and the officers of the so-called Cuban Government are excluded."

One of the first acts of the Captain General was to pardon a man sentenced to death.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, March 29.—A bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid in the construction of the Millard railroad was ordered to its third reading in the Assembly. That giving the Adirondack railroad $10,000 per mile, that aiding the Buffalo and Washington railroad, and that giving the Whitehall and Plattsburg railroad $5,000 per mile received the same action. The new Brooklyn police bill was ordered to a third reading after the rejection of an amendment to repeal the section creating the Metropolitan Police Department by the representatives of the Young Democracy.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 29.—The Senate bill to prohibit the sale of liquor and establish a State constabulary was postponed in the House until the next session, by a vote of 33 to 29.

THE DOMINION.

Proceedings in Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The Detroit River Transit Company's bill and the Great Western railroad bill are making good progress, and promise to be carried through this session. Both have passed the committee, and will probably not meet opposition in the House. The first-named bill provides for the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river, which will enable the Great Western railroad to make a direct junction with the Michigan Central. The undertaking involves an outlay of three millions of dollars. The work will be commenced at an early day.

Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—The Directors of the Buffalo Driving Park Association decided to offer $40,000 in premiums at the summer meeting, commencing August 9th. The principal prizes are: $2,000 for horses that never beat 2:30, $4,000 for horses that never beat 2:27, $4,000 for horses that never beat 2:25, $5,000 free to all horses, and large purses for horses that never beat 2:34, 2:40 and 2:50, for double teams, and a dash of five miles.

NEW YORK

The Sequel to the Horace Cook Scandal.

The Tammany Excitement Still Continues.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MISS MATTIE JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is stated by persons intimate with the Johnson family that Miss Mattie Johnson, the school-girl who had the affair with the Reverend Horace Cook last winter, has never recovered the shock of that affair and is now in a very precarious state of health, having had two hemorrhages from the lungs, with other consumptive symptoms. It will be remembered that she was robust and rosy. She is now said to be wan and pale, and to weigh less than a hundred pounds. Physicians advise the family to take her to Corfu, which they will probably do.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, and 6@7 per cent. for prime business paper.

The Government bond market was strong, and advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. in the 5-20 bonds, and declined about the same in the currency sixes.

The foreign exchange market was heavy and declined. Prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills are quoted at 108⅜@108½; other bankers, 108@108¼, and sight at 108⅞@109¼. Cotton bills were sold at at 107⅛@107⅞.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 111⅞, advanced to 112, and declined to 111¾. After the board adjourned sales were made at 111⅞@111½, and the quotations were 111⅞@112 at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was manipulated by the cliques. On the Vanderbilt shares prices fell off, owing to some sales of long stock. Late in the day the clique orders made more activity. In Lake Shore, Northwest and New York Central shares, the market is so completely under the control of the cliques that it is extremely dangerous to sell anything short. Pacific mail advanced to 31¾ on the covering of some shorts.

Southern State securities were strong in new Tennessees, Louisianas, Missouris and Virginias.

EXPORTS.

There were a large number of arrivals of seagoing vessels to-day, and it is expected that the export of breadstuffs, which has been held in check by the scarcity of freight room, will now receive a fresh impetus.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Judge Cardozo has dissolved the injunction obtained by Fisk & Gould recently against the sale or transfer of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, pending the suit to compel the Ramsey party to pay up full par value of stock.

JUDGE EDMUNDS,

in a letter to the Post, contradicts the report that he is stricken with paralysis.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Collector of Internal Revenue Pleasanton [illegible] the oath of office to-day. A letter re[illegible] by him from Bailey says his determi[illegible] to leave New York was made but half [illegible] hour before he started, and he had no time to put things in order. He confirms the results of the investigation so far as they have gone, and says none of his subordinates but Deputy Collector Childs knows anything about the matter, and he got no personal benefit from using the money; asserting it was used to ferret out fraud.

RELEASED.

Since the discontinuance of certain of Bailey's suits against liquor merchants, Deputy Collector Koop has been released from jail, and charges of trespass against him withdrawn.

COUNTERFEITING CASES.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Jas. Coddington, indicted for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it, it appearing that the money was placed there by secret service detectives, who wanted evidence to convict him.

Martin Frank, one of the Snake Hill gang of counterfeiters, who pleaded guilty to having obtained engraving plates and printing therefrom of counterfeit tobacco stamps, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

ROBBERY.

The broker's office of Wagner & Gillespie, on William street, was robbed yesterday of $1,700 worth of gold certificates.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Michael Myers, book-keeper at McKinley's Hotel, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $4,000.

EMIGRANT SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Patrick McDonald, a notorious emigrant swindler, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

FISK DEFEATED.

At the election for the Coloneley of the Ninth regiment of militia to-night, Lieutenant Colonel Braine was chosen, receiving thirteen votes against nine for James Fisk, jr.

The excitement in the Tammany quarrel continues intense, notwithstanding the return of most of the politicians to Albany. Sheriff O'Brien avows his opposition to the Tammany charter, which was reintroduced into the Assembly in nearly its original shape last night, and says the Young Democracy will vote it down while they get up a new one in the interest of the people. Albany dispatches, however, say that the charter is sure to pass.

CASUALTIES.

Two Accidents on the Erie Railroad—Terrible Colliery Accident—The Killed and Wounded.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 29.—The storm of Sunday caused much havoc in this portion of the State. At a point near Chenning, on the Erie railroad, a portion of the road was undermined by water, and the track displaced. The express train leaving New York yesterday ran off the track there. The baggage, mail and smoking cars were somewhat damaged, but no passengers injured beyond a few bruises. The train was detained four hours until the break was repaired, and this morning trains are running regularly.

The destruction to farm houses and other property at different points in the interior is reported unparalleled.

An accident occurred early this morning to train No. 3 on the Erie railroad, two miles east of Wellsburg. A broken rail threw the smoking and two passenger coaches from the track. The engine, tender and baggage car and two forward coaches, which were sleeping cars, passed over safely. The cars which ran off went down an embankment, and were badly wrecked. The smoking car was occupied by emigrants bound for Rochester, several of whom were seriously injured. Three persons in other cars were also injured and a number bruised. The injured were brought to the American Hotel, in this city, where they are receiving necessary attention.

Among the injured are Mrs. Sam'l Shaffee, of Binghampton; contusion of spine, fractured ribs; serious, but hopeful. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffee were on their way from New York to San Francisco.

Mrs. Jones, of 448 Eighth avenue, fatally injured. She had a child in her arms 18 months old, who was also fatally injured by being violently hurled against the side of the car.

Mrs. Miller, one of the emigrants in the smoking car, sustained fatal internal injuries.

Theresa Frank, another emigrant; arm broken.

P. Frank is injured about the head.

Catharine Drost; injured seriously about the head.

Eight others sustained injuries more or less serious.

The broken rail was caused by the frost.

SHENANDOAH CITY, PA., March 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the coal mines of Richard Heckeber, near this place, this morning. While four men were descending the shaft to commence work, the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom, over sixty feet, killing all four of them instantly.

German Reform Movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—A meeting of German Republicans was held to-day, to take action in regard to the recent nominations of the County Convention. Several speeches were made advocating the formation of a reform ticket for county offices, and the following resolution was adopted: "That the German Republicans of Marion county deny the validity or binding force of the county nominations, because based upon fraud, injustice and proscription." An executive committee was appointed, for the purpose of calling future meetings, to prepare for co-operation with all who will join the reform movement.

Maryland Registration Laws.

ANNAPOLIS, March 29.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the registration law of this State should be so altered as to conform to the provisions of the Fifteenth amendment, and enable all persons who shall be entitled to register under the laws of the State to register, and avail themselves of the privileges of the elective franchise.

The resolution will be formally submitted to the Legislature of the State.

Terre Haute Board of Trade.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., March 29.—A Board of Trade was organized in this city this evening, composed of near 200 of the leading business men, with officers as follows: President, Alex. McGregor; Vice Presidents, R S. Cox and W. B. Tuil; Secretary, Judge C. Y. Patterson; Corresponding Secretary, Col. R. W. Thompson; Treasurer, Preston Hussy; and a full board of directors.

FOREIGN

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Lords last evening the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, already passed the Commons, was read the first time. Other business unimportant.

In the Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, in reply to a question of Mr. Ogelvie, said that owing to the reduction in the trans-Atlantic postage, the steamers heretofore carrying the American mails had now refused them, consequently the contracts had been made with the German and other lines. Discontent with the present system had been officially brought to the notice of the American Postmaster-General.

The House then went into Committe on the Irish Land bill. A motion to adjourn the debate one week was negatived.

Mr. Needham moved the continuation of the Ulster custom for compensating outgoing tenants.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

After a tedious and scattering debate, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Samuelson moved to extend the Ulster custom throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone opposed this also, as did the Attorney General, and it was rejected. Subsequently an amendment legalizing the custom in Ulster itself was lost, and the House adjourned.

THE IRISH BILL.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Dufferen moved the second reading of the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. He made a speech justifying the wisdom and necessity of the measure.

The Duke of Richmond sustained the bill.

Lord Cranmore deprecated the release of Fenian convicts as a ministerial mistake.

Lord Lugan believed the growing respect for law in Ireland would make the law a dead letter.

The Earl of Kemberly dwelt with great satisfaction on the unanimity of the parties in support of the bill, and predicted the happiest results.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the bill might reach Ribbonism, but not Fenianism. He approved the provisions relative to the press, as the stringent policy was imperative. The Irish must be made to fear law before they could love it.

Earl Granville said the bill would be considered in the Commons on Thursday next, when he hoped the House would consent to a suspension of the rules, and allow its passage.

The House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

In the Commons, Mr. Atway, Under Foreign Secretary, said nothing had been done to procure a revision of the commercial treaty with France.

Lord Milton asked for the correspondence relative to the design of Gen. Harney to invade British territory on the Pacific coast in 1859.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government was anxious to pass the Irish railway bill. He feared that they would be obliged to carry it over to the next session.

Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the navy from criticisms made on its strength and distribution of fleets.

A motion for an investigation into the cause of the removal of Dr. Madden, gave rise to a heated discussion, which lasted until adjournment.

APPOINTMENT.

Geo. Phillips has been appointed Attorney General of British Colombia.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS.

A correspondent of the Times sounds the alarm at the quantity of American railroad bonds coming over.

The Pall Mall Gazette, accepting as semi-official the New York Tribune's defense of Secretary Fish for supporting Lord Clarendon's comments on the Alabama claims correspondence, says neither here nor in America can an excuse be thought satisfactory.

NAVAL.

The new iron-clad Captain has been ordered on a cruise in company with the Monarch.

ORDNANCE TEST.

At Portsmouth yesterday a target of armor plate iron, one foot thick and rolled at cherry-red heat, was tested with chilled shot from small-bore guns fired with a charge of twenty-four pounds of powder at a distance of thirty feet. The shot penetrated 7 1-5 inches into the plate.

THE DERBY FAVORITE.

Mr. Merry's colt Magregor, by Macaroni, out of Necklace, is now the favorite in betting for the Derby.

MINISTER MOTLEY GIVES A GRAND BANQUET.

LONDON, March 29.—A grand banquet was given last evening at the residence of Mr. Motley in honor of the Queen of Netherlands. Among the guests were Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Thos. Hughes, Rob't Browning, Mrs. Caroline Norton, James Anthony, Froude, George Grote, and many other celebrities.

THE CUBAN CABLE.

LONDON, March 29.—The Cuba cable fleet is nearly ready to sail. It is the most perfectly appointed expedition of the kind ever dispatched.

DEATH OF A CELEBRITY.

Green, the famous aeronaut, is dead.

FRANCE.

THE CONSPIRACY AFFAIR.

PARIS, March 29.—The conspiracy affair is assuming more importance. Orders have been issued for the arrest of twenty persons, including Joseph Mazzina, Felix Platt, Louis Blanc, and others not now in the country.

PIERRE BONAPARTE RECEIVES HIS PASSPORT.

The journals to-day announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte to leave the country. It is reported he will go to America.

During the lecture of Dr. Tordien yesterday, the students hissed and insulted the professor on account of the deposition made by him at Tours, in favor of Prince Bonaparte. The Doctor was obliged to quit the hall. On retiring, he declared he should resign his chair, and the announcement was received with bravos.

PERSONAL.

M. Tiboldi, a political prisoner at Cayenne, has been set free and is expected in Europe at an early day. Ledru Rollin has arrived in Paris.

The police made a domiciliary visit to the residence of Louis Noir.

PRESS PERSECUTION.

Barbieux and Charles Hugo, editors of the Rappel, have been prosecuted for articles on the trial at Tours.

SPAIN.

DUELING AND DUELISTS.

MADRID, March 29.—Count of Java, who fled from Spain a year ago, after having killed Senor Olozago in a duel, has received indulgence from the penalties incurred, and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this was done to pave the way for indulgence in the case of Duke Montpensier, who recently killed Don Henry of Bourbon in a duel. The Duke of Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel.

40,000 FRESH TROOPS NEEDED.

MADRID, March 29.—In the Cortes Senor Rivera read the draft of a law for raising a levy of 40,000 fresh troops. Its introduction created a lively sensation. The projected law is for the preservation of public order. It was strongly opposed, because it gives the Government exceptional powers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, evening, March 29.—Consols for money 93¼, on account 93¾; bonds firm; '62s 90⅝, '65s 89⅞, '67s 89⅞, 10-40s 86¾. Erie 21¼, Illinois Central 115¾, A. and G. W. 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅝@11¾d, Orleans 11⅞@11¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—California white wheat 9s 3d@9s 4d; red Western No. 2 8s@8s 1d; winter 10s@8s 11d. Flour steady at 20s. Corn 28s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 40,000 quarters—all American. Provisions—Pork 91s 6d. Beef 104s 6d. Lard buoyant at 66s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 56s. Spirits petroleum 10s 5d; refined is 8¼d.

LONDON, March 29.—Tallow dull at 45s. Calcutta linseed oil firmer at £32@33 5s.

HAVRE, March 29.—Cotton quiet and 132½f on spot.

PARIS, March 29.—Bourse flat at 73f 97c.

FRANKFORT, March 29.—Bonds flat at 95@95⅛.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Petroleum flat and unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Palmyra has arrived.

BREST, March 29.—The steamer Ville de Paris sailed yesterday for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29, P. M.—The steamer City of Washington arrived to-night.

CINCINNATI.

Revenue Matters—Fermentation Cases—The Bible Question—The Grand Hotel—Political.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Gen. Owen will enter upon his duties as Supervisor of Internal Revenue as soon as Supervisor Clark returns. The latter has been at his home several days, suffering from indisposition.

Judge Mathews made a powerful speech in the United States Circuit Court to-day in behalf of the distillers' forty-eight hour fermenting cases. Henry Stansberry spoke an hour and a half, and will probably conclude the argument in the cases to-morrow.

A mass anti-Bible meeting occurs to-morrow night. It is to be addressed by Dr. Silenthal and Judge Mathews. A movement is on foot to have a mass meeting in favor of the Bible in the public schools this week.

A public meeting is called for Tuesday evening by prominent citizens to consider the proposition of S. N. Pike to build here a grand hotel and opera-house.

Political matters are waxing warm, in view of the approaching city election. Voters are showing more independence than usual.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, March 29.—The steamer Connecticut has arrived from New York, though she experienced considerable difficulty from ice.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, March 29.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

MR. JOHNSTON presented the memorial of the heirs of John Minor Botts, deceased, for compensation for property taken by the Government during the late war. Referred to Committee on Claims.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of life on board of steam vessels.

MR. CONKLING introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCOME TAX.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House joint resolution declaratory of the intention of the law relating to income tax, which shall continue in force through the entire year 1870, and so much of said tax as is not paid or payable during said year be collected and paid during 1871:

Sec. 2. That after the year 1870, there shall be levied and collected a tax of three per cent. per annum on the several incomes, dividends, and salaries described in the preceding section of said joint resolution, and in the mode and manner heretofore provided by law.

UNITED STATES LANDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in the city of San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill for the appointment of a Special Committee on Indian Affairs was laid over by the casting vote of the Vice President.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution, offered some weeks since, declaring the thirty Spanish gunboats should not leave New York, was laid over.

Mr. Thurman's resolution calling for information relative to the case of Yerger was also laid over, though the motion was opposed by Thurman, and in spite of his appeal from the decision of the Chair that a motion in the nature of a question of order had precedence to the claim of a Senator to the floor, the Vice President was sustained—47 to 12.

THE TEXAS BILL.

The morning hour expired, and the chair announced the committee's report in the case of Gen. Ames to be the business in order.

MR. SHERMAN moved to suspend the present and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill.

A discussion ensued, during which Mr. Trumbull characterised the motion as a gross act of discourtesy toward the Judiciary Committee, for which there was neither justification nor necessity.

MR. SHERMAN said he had not intended to cast any reproach upon the committee, as their labors had been most laborious, and the committee was universally recognized among the ablest of the committees of Congress, but the political and national necessities of the case were such that he was not to be deterred from his duty by a mere question of etiquette. A majority of the Senate felt that the Texas bill should be acted upon at once, in order that proclamation of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment might be made, and that great question forever settled.

MR. TRUMBULL, in reply, said the Senator not only undertook to determine in what manner the Judiciary Committee should transact its business, but assumed to speak for a majority of the Senate. Had the Senator canvassed the Senate? No vote had been taken to indicate the feeling of the majority upon the question, and he (Trumbull) could not tell, though the Senator might, how the vote would stand on the pending motion. That Senator had explained his object to be to secure the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment; but if he and those who voted with him had stood by him (Trumbull) the proclamation would have been made days ago. He did not see, however, how the action of Texas on that amendment could be more effective than Georgia. He would gladly welcome Senators from both States.

MR. SHERMAN replied that, in resisting the motion, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was endeavoring to dictate to the Senate its order of business. He had answered the Senator that he had canvassed the Senate through the yeas and nays taken this morning, which showed that a majority were anxious to take up the bill. While early action upon the Georgia bill and General Ames' case was desirable, the admission of Texas afforded the most rapid means of accomplishing the same end, to wit: official announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. It was impossible to reach a vote on the subject immediately, as any Senator who looked around him might see half a dozen prepared speeches yet to be delivered.

Both propositions of Mr. Sherman's motion were finally carried; the part to postpone present and prior orders by: yeas 48, nays 18; the second to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the bill: yeas 39, nays 15. The bill was then taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the last proviso, that the act shall not affect in any manner the conditions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State, was stricken out. The bill then passed without a division, by a party vote—yeas, 47; nays, 11.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At two o'clock the Senate went into Executive session. The doors were re-opened at 4:15.

JUDGE WATROUS.

MR. CARPENTER called up the bill allowing the United States Judge for the Eastern District of Texas to resign, continuing his salary, and providing for his successor, which passed.

APPROPRIATION.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, a general deficiency appropriation bill.

RAILROAD BONDS.

MR. LEWES called up the bill authorizing the authorities of the City of Washington to endorse the bonds to be issued by the Southern Maryland Railroad Company.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ELECTION CASES.

MR. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported adversely on the claim of Mr. Segar, Representative at large from Virginia, giving notice that he would call it up hereafter for action.

MR. CESSNA made a report on the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with a resolution that John Reading, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that the contestant, Caleb N. Taylor, is.

MR. RANDALL presented a minority report with opposite conclusions.

MR. CESSNA gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

THE TARIFF BILL.

MR. SCHENCK gave notice that he would move to close general debate on the tariff bill to-morrow, and then might move to postpone consideration of the bill by clauses till next Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

MR. LOGAN, rising to a personal explanation, said he had some facts and figures he wished to present in justification to the House and himself. He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter, already published, from General Sherman to Senator Wilson, in criticism of the bill to reorganize the army and of Mr. Logan's speech in support of it. Mr. Logan said one of its remarkable features was, first, that it should have been written at all, and, second, that such language used in it should have emanated from the General of the Army. He had nothing to say against General Sherman, who was a gallant officer, and from whose reputation he had never attempted to detract in the slightest; but self-respect demanded of him when he was assailed and the House was assailed through him, and when he was charged with falsehood in his statement, to reply to those charges and to show that his original statements were perfectly correct. He had spoken of the staff of the armies, and he spoke of that now.

MR. SLOCUM wanted the House and country to understand what were called staff officers in the United States were not called staff officers abroad; and although the staff here might number six hundred officers, there were five times as many men performing the same duties in European armies. It was, therefore, unfair to make the House believe the army of the United States was using more men to perform staff duties than European armies, for that was not so.

MR. LOGAN replied if the gentleman from New York would not be so excited he would hear an explanation of that. He did not want the gentleman to say he was trying to deceive the House.

MR. SLOCUM said he did not think he [Logan] was trying to do so, but he thought it likely members of the House might be led astray by his remarks.

MR. LOGAN preferred to pursue his own course in the matter, and let the gentleman [Slocum] pursue his. It that gentleman would be quiet he would show that what he had said was true to the letter. He then proceeded to quote from military authorities in contradiction of the assertions of General Sherman as to the bill complained of by him and which he had designated as "the odious army bill."

MR. LOGAN said he had taken it to the Secretary of War, and said he wanted him and General Sherman to sit down with him and go over the bill together. That was done. Gen. Belknap read over the bill section by section to Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman made but two objections to it, and the Secretary of War but one, and that one he wrote out and he [Logan] put it in the bill as an amendment. Gen Sherman's objections were the muster-out of general officers, and another objection which he [Logan] would not mention. These were facts, and he asked what kind of taste that man had in making a personal attack on him through the newspapers. He quoted against Gen. Sherman an extract of his report to the Secretary of War recommending the assembling of a court of disinterested General officers, to which should be committed the whole matter of the reduction and reorganization of the army, with transfers of officers to fill vacancies, the very thing provided for in the first section of the bill. As to the proposed reduction of pay of General officers, the President might have told General Sherman that his salary should not be reduced, but that was not his [Logan's] opinion, nor the opinion of the House. It might be General Sherman, with smaller pay, could not give dinners and receptions; but he [Logan] did not care anything about that. In defense of tax-payers, of crippled soldiers, and of soldiers' widows, he protested against the usurpation of power in the hands of a few men. He protested against the attempt of men in high positions to dictate the legislation of Congress. The legislative department of the Government must be free and unfettered. He would say to those men in high positions that they were not law-makers, but law-obeyers. They must not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit. Whenever legislation became so stifled and crippled that a man who stood up for the people in a manly, honest, and proper spirit was to be attacked in the columns of papers by high officials, demanding that Congress shall not do certain things, then he would say farewell to the liberties of the country. He wanted to know whether this attack meant the country was to be turned over to a few aristocrats as in Europe; whether titles were to be borne here; whether caste was to be established; whether an order of nobility was to grow up here? The people were honest and brave and true, and it was the boys who carried the muskets who made the Generals, and it was they also who made Presidents. They stood here to defend the liberties of the people; and whether assailed by Generals, by Marshals, by Governors, by Kings, Princes or Potentates, by newspapers or aristocrats, he would still be found making war against dictation and dictators, against aristocracy, and in favor of republicanism. [Clapping of hands in the galleries.]

THE TARIFF.

On motion of MR. SCHENCK, it was ordered that all general debates on the tariff bill close to-morrow, an hour and a half after the House goes into committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, against protective tariff and in favor of free trade. He declared it his deliberate conviction that we would to-day have more, and more varied manufactures, if there never had been a tariff bill on the statute book; contrasting prices of farm products under high tariff of 1842, and under tariff of revenue of 1846.

He declared the testimony was overwhelming that high tariff enhanced the price of everything which the farmer could buy, and at the same time deprived him of the best markets for his produce, and reduced the price not only relatively but absolutely of everything he sold; thus perpetrating on him a double robbery. He believed that nothing but the insanity of Congressional legislation had prevented the country achieving the commerce of the seas and competing successfully with all other nations. He would save manufacturing industries from the humiliating conditions they had heretofore occupied as mere pensioners on public bounty; continual clamorers for special favors; eternal lobbyists hanging around the halls of Congress and obstructing the road to legitimate legislation.

The whole system was wrong, and debauching, and enervating. Protection was the Old Man of the Sea that was riding the people to death. Let the fetters that are weighing down every industry be stricken off and shipbuilding would revive without special bounties or special favors. In conclusion he repeated and adopted the words of a French Deputy, recently uttered in the Corps Legislatif: "I declare on my soul and conscience, and after long study, my belief that free trade is the law of the future and a constituent of high civilization."

MR. MARSHALL was permitted to occupy the floor two hours and a half.

Recess.

MR. WILKINSON addressed the Committee in opposition to the high protective tariff system. In the course of his speech a colloquial discussion occurred between himself and Coke, Peters, Allison and Cleveland, in which Allison denied being a free trader, and declared himself in favor of such a moderate tariff as, while it would be sufficiently protective to American industry, would not impose too great burdens on the people.

MR. WILKINSON, resuming his speech, declared himself for the tariff under which a large amount of necessary revenue would be collected. All such tariffs were more or less protective. The only object of the tariff was to raise revenue, and he did not believe that Congress had the right to impose a tariff for any other purpose. He ridiculed the idea of agricultural interests being benefitted to any appreciable extent by manufacturing centers, and ventured the assertion that the farm produce of the district of his friend from Iowa (Allison) was more than could be consumed by all the persons engaged in manufactures in the country.

ADJOURNMENT.

After further debate the House adjourned.

GENERAL THOMAS.

General Order from Headquarters Announcing His Death—Respect to His Memory at Various Points.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A general order from the Headquarters of the Army announcing the death of General Thomas gives an account of his life and services, and says the General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheerfully, and never asked a personal favor, exemption, or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and full of faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he sought no advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own, and none disputed his fame. Ever the impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor, he will stand to the United States as the beau-ideal of a soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of the whole country.

The last sad rites due him as a man will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of his family and all of his comrades who can be present are invited there to share in the obsequies. At all military posts and stations flags will be placed at half-mast and fifteen guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning be worn thirty days.

By command of Gen. Sherman.
[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flags on all the public and many private buildings are displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to Gen. Thomas. Gen. Sheridan has called a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and all other officers and soldiers in Chicago, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper to testify their respect for the memory of Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The news of the death of General Thomas occasions intense sadness in army circles here. A general order announcing his death was finally issued this afternoon. The President has addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas, at San Francisco. It is understood that the remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment, and escorted from San Francisco by the officers of his staff.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—A meeting will be held here to-morrow to express public sorrow for the death of General George H. Thomas. The national flags at the Capitol and Stacey House are hung at half-mast in honor of the deceased.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The announcement of the death of Major General George H. Thomas causes a profound sensation in this city, where he had many warm friends. Flags are at half-mast on every hotel to-day, in respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—For the past few weeks General Thomas had enjoyed unusually good health. To-day about half-past one o'clock, while in his office at headquarters attending to business, he was taken with apoplexy, which resulted in his death at 8 p. m. Generals Ord and Whipple are absent in Arizona. The command of the department temporarily falls on Colonel Hough, Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—There are about fifty officers and ex-officers in this city who served under Gen. Thomas, and a meeting will be held to-morrow to take suitable action in regard to his death. Prominent among those expected to take part in the ceremonies are Gens. Cox, Garfield, Warren, Schurz, Slocum, Beatty, Howard, Negley, Coburn, Schoepf, Muzzy, and Cols. Mart and Stone of his staff.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Flags on the public buildings are displayed at half mast to-day, in consideration of the death of Gen. Thomas. Grief here is [illegible] and general.

PORTLAND, March 29.—The flags on the city and Government buildings were at half mast to-day in mourning for Gen. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The death of General Thomas has cast a gloom over the community. Headquarters are draped in mourning. The flags of the shipping, fortifications, and principal buildings are at half mast. All the courts have adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The body will be embalmed and sent to Troy, New York, on Thursday next. Colonel Willard and an escort of ten men have been detailed to accompany the corpse.

PITTSBURG.

Mortuary—Shipments of Coal.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—William Craig died in the station-house to-day, where he had been taken for drunkenness.

The bodies of Mr. Stewart and wife, who were drowned at Alpsville, have not yet been recovered, owing to the high water.

One million and a half of bushels of coal will leave here for the South on this rise.

Marine Disasters.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—Fourteen vessels sank in Haverstraw bay during the storm on Sunday. Much other damage. One schooner was driven into the streets of the village of Grassy Point. Loss over $200,000.

BOSTON, March 29.—An emigrant ship is supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Gall on Saturday night, quantities of wrecked stuff, including bed-sacks, pillows, &c., having washed ashore on Cape Cod.

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NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!
AND
NEW PRICES!
AT
BLUM BROTHERS'

WE have opened and now in stock our new goods for the spring season, to which we call the special attention of the ladies. It is the largest and heaviest stock we have ever had, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than ever before.

Our stock of Guipure and Point Applique Laces, also fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, is extraordinarily large and very cheap.

In Trimmings and Buttons we have a splendid new stock and variety.

In Satins we have a very complete assortment of shades.

Our stock of Embroideries is very fine and cheap.

Our Hosiery, Corsets, and Ruffings at very much reduced prices.

Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves at 80c
Real Alexandre Kid (a fine assortm't) at ... $1 90
Real Whalebone Corsets ... 90c
Handsome Lace Collars ... 10c
Handsome Lace Handkerchiefs ... 50c
Buckskin Gauntlets ... 1 00

And Other Goods in Proportion

The ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants and milliners will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

BLUM BROTHERS,
144 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
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CHAMPAGNE KRUG & Cº REIMS WINE

100 BASKETS fresh importation. Price has declined with gold.
W. H. WALKER & CO,
35 Main st., Louisville, Ky.,
Sole Agents.
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M. ARON'S
Cloak and Silk Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
112 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.
Ladies' Silk Cloaks.
Lace Shawls and Sacques.
Latest Style Spring Arabs.
Suits.
Special attention paid to the making of Suits, in Silk, Linen, Pique, Water-proof, etc.
Guipure Laces, Gimps, Fringes, etc.
5 pcs extra heavy Grosgrain Silk at $2.
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For Merchants.

SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.

Every Barrel Fully Warranted.

One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky Kerosene, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is safe as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the

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NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 35½ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 8 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 42½ feet from the second and 27 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 42½ feet from the third, was 4 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 25 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in [illegible] middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute.
W. B. HAMILTON,
President Louisville Bridge Co.
fe15 dtf

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OR "The Unwritten Word," by the popular author of Night Scenes in the Bible. His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one want the other. Rose-tinted paper. Steel engravings. Clergymen, teachers, energetic men and ladies wanted in every township to act as agents. A paying business. Send for circular.
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Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
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WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
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C. CAMPBELL,
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No. 68 Third st.,
Between Main and Market.
IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh29 dtf

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SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at 1:35 P. M. have 7 hours and 25 minutes for rest, thence taking the Short-Line at 4:00 P. M. arrive in [illegible] same time as passengers leaving Louisville at 1:35 P. M., via other rail lines.

This route is 9 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows:
Leave. Arrive.
[illegible] A. M. Cincinnati, Daily except Sundays. [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M. Cincinnati, Daily ... [illegible] P. M.
11:10 P. M. Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday. 5:00 A. M.
[illegible] A. M. Lexington, Daily except Sunday. [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M. Lexington, Daily except Sunday. 11:00 A. M.
[illegible] P. M. Lagrange, Daily except Sunday. [illegible] A. M.
SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville, avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

9:40 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

10:40 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:40 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night car, through to New York without change. 6:40 P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others.

All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. mh9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
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RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
Leave. [Feb. 6, 1870.] Arrive.
7:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:00 P. M.
4:20 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. 9:30 A. M.
[illegible] A. M. Nash'e & Southeastern Exp Mail. 1:25 P. M.
[illegible] A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 2:05 P. M.
5:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. [illegible] A. M.

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
[illegible] dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

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A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes. Sent each—5 for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja30 dtf

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or excess. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 10 cents each, or $8 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

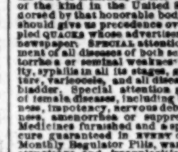
We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Craux's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician.
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
113 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 300 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1880, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in every case. Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $3 for ½ doz. or $5 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side
ia15 Louisville, Ky.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.
THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!
I. T. MURPHY & CO.,
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best qualities of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja6 d6m

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JOHN W. BOWSER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.
OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d6m

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This House has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc27 dtf

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Terms—$12 per week for board and room, including fire. ja21 dtf

BANK LOCKS.

JAMES L. HALL, Cincinnati:

SIR—You claim that you have caused to be fairly picked, one of our No. 2 Automatic Locks in Chicago. We believe this claim to be both a MALICIOUS attack upon us and an intentional FRAUD upon the public. In proof of which opinion, and that you may have no shadow of excuse for undertaking another such job WITHOUT PAY, we hereby offer you a reward of **Two Thousand Dollars** ($2,000), if you or your representative will fairly pick, within twenty-four (24) hours, without injury to lock or safe, "any one of said locks which we have ever made," subject to these conditions: That our principal inspector, Mr. L. F. Munger, shall adjust the lock and see that it is in perfect working order; that we shall set the combination; that the trial shall take place in Rochester, N. Y., within twenty (20) days from the date hereof; and that you shall guarantee the payment of five hundred dollars ($500) to such charitable institution in Rochester as we may designate, in case you accept and fail. Respectfully,

SARGENT & GREENLEAF,
Manufacturers of the Magnetic, Automatic and other Bank Locks.
Rochester, N. Y., March 24th, 1870.

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, Ills., desirous of testing the claims and qualities of the Hall Victor Lock in a satisfactory manner, and having made arrangements with JAMES SARGENT, of Rochester, N. Y., to test the merit of said lock in a trial under our supervision, respectfully submit the following report:

To Whom it May Concern.

This is to certify that the lock on which the trial is made is one of Hall's Bronze, Double-Dial, Twelve-Wheel Victor Bank Locks, attached to the inner doors of a large Double Safe made by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, and by them placed in the vault of the National Bank of Commerce, in this city, a few weeks since, but now at the salesroom of Messrs. Pratt & Covert, 86 Washington street. To insure complete satisfaction and fair dealing, and to guarantee to the lock and its makers all possible justice in the trial, we carefully examined said lock to satisfy ourselves that it was perfect in all its parts, and in good working order. Of this the committee was fully satisfied, and their verdict upon this point was accepted by Mr. Sargent.

We then proceeded to change throughout the combination of said lock, and in order to apply the severest test possible, we took no note or indication of the numbers upon which the new combination was set, and, by permission of all present, the door was closed and locked in this condition. When so locked, no person knew, or by any means could know, upon what numbers the combination was made, until it should be re-opened. Upon these conditions it was submitted to Mr. Sargent to be opened.

When subsequently called to inspect the results of the trial, we found the Burglar-Safe opened; and upon examination of the Lock, we found it had been picked by two different methods—both by use of the Micrometer—and, also, by drilling a hole through the spindle of the lock and picking up the combination with a wire or other suitable instrument.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1870.
[Signed.]
S. A. KEAN, Of Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers.
A. D. GUILD, Of State Savings Institution.
T. J. MAPES, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
J. R. LONG, Late of Fourth National Bank.
L. W. WALLACE, Of Manufacturers' National Bank.
H. B. BARCLAY, Of Manufacturers' National Bank.
D. BLACK, Late V. Pres't Hall Safe and Lock Co.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, Of J. M. Terwilliger & Co., dealers in Safes and Locks.

The above, last-named lock is the same "Victor Lock" upon which Mr. Hall detained the committee three (3) hours in setting a combination for a previous trial, and afterwards worked two hours and twenty-six minutes in fruitless efforts to open it himself upon the combination so made; and which was then opened by Mr. Sargent and his Micrometer. Upon examination of the same, it proved that the driving-pins in the wheels had been so arranged—(BY ACCIDENT?)—that the wheels would turn out of place by their own weight, which accounts alike for Mr. Sargent's failing to open it within his time, and for Mr. Hall's failing to open it at all.

SARGENT & GREENLEAF,
Rochester, N. Y.

Drilling of Hall's

Twelve Wheel Victor Lock Spindles!

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION OF THE SPINDLES.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, have this day examined the spindles of the 12-wheel Victor Locks upon the burglar chest of a large double safe recently manufactured by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, and now on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. Pratt & Covert, in this city, which examination has been made with special reference to an immediate test in drilling said spindles by Mr. James Sargent, of Rochester, N. Y., and we hereby certify:

That we are fully convinced that said spindles are in the same condition as when they left the hands of the manufacturers.

W. H. CHENOWETH, Sup't Chicago Iron Works.
S. H. HARRIS, Machinist and Safe Maker.
E. C. PREBLE, Machinist, Firm of Preble & Scoville.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1870.

Results of the Trial.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, and others, having this day witnessed at the salesroom of Messrs. Pratt & Covert, in this city, an experiment by Mr. James Sargent, of Rochester, N. Y., in drilling the spindle of a 12-wheel Victor Lock upon the burglar chest of a large double safe recently manufactured by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, do hereby certify:

That the operation of drilling said spindle has proved entirely successful, having been accomplished with apparent ease, and without the use of any appliances beyond the reach of ordinary burglars. Time, 1 hour and 10 minutes.

CHICAGO, ILLS., March 16, 1870.
[Signed.]
Rev. F. Curtis, Lena, Ills.
Robert B. Merritt, of P. B. Cook & Co., Safe and Locks.
M. Eldrid, Luddington.
J. Wardle, Wilmington, Ills.
Rev. Asa Saxe, Rochester, N. Y.
P. Odlin, Jr.
E. C. Preble, Machinist.
Henry A. Richards, Planing Mill.
J. M. Terwilliger, Dealer in Safes and Locks.
J. B. Walker, New Orleans, La.
N. L. Hills, Cashier.
Henry D. Field.
Rev. G. T. Flanders.
James C. Harris.
N. H. H. Ludington, Indianapolis, Ind.

After drilling the first spindle, as above, the second one was tried, and drilled through in ONE HOUR, whereof we are witnesses:
C. H. Wolgemuth.
J. T. Bush, 16 Dearborn street.
Ezekiel Smith.
O. W. Butts, Commission Merchant, 233 South Water street.
S. Cleveland, 162 Washington street.
C. E. Jenkins, 300 Warren avenue.

After drilling the second spindle, as above, trial was made upon the third, and it was drilled through in FORTY MINUTES, to which the undersigned witnesses certify:
G. S. Hale. Henry A. Richards.
Louis Kniesel, Jr. J. H. Bissell.
G. W. Spaulding. Henry Campbell.
H. A. Hurburd. Green Wylie.
Geo. H. Stone. H. T. Granville.
Lew. L. Smith, Machinist.

I have only to add, that I am prepared to apply the same test to any similar spindles now in use by bankers in this city or vicinity, and also to give personal attention to putting on SARGENT & GREENLEAF'S Unrivalled Bank Locks, if applied to immediately at 86 Washington street.

JAMES SARGENT.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1870.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.
GIBSON & HEMLER,
The only manufacturers in Louisville of
Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, use Sargent's Celebrated Bank Locks, also make
Bank Vaults, Jail Work, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed as represented.
91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh1 deodtm

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail....$12 00
Six Months.... [illegible]
Three months.... [illegible]
One month.... [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.... [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city.... [illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.... $2 00
Single copy, six months.... [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.... [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.... [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.... [illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $15; two months, $15; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Date and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 30 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets in Covington on the 18th April.

Uniontown will be connected with the outside world by telegraph by the first of May.

Preparations are being made to establish an iron foundery in Paducah on a large scale.

Ten cents per week is the charge for admission to the Lexington library and reading-room.

The Marion County Agricultural and Mechanical Association are to have their fair the first Tuesday in September next.

The editor of the Frankfort Yeoman has gone to Arkansas. During his absence, Col. James A. Dawson will conduct the paper.

It is said that Zebulon Harmon, a Methodist from Baltimore, organized the first Sabbath school in Kentucky, at Maysville, in 1819.

The City Council and city officers of Covington visit Dayton, Ohio, to-morrow to witness a public test of the Holly water-works.

Mr. A. C. Grisham had his hand caught in the saw at Bollinger's mill, in Mayfield, a few days ago. It is feared amputation will be necessary.

There is a plentiful lack of farm hands in Fulton and adjoining counties. Higher prices are being offered than ever before, and yet it is feared a large amount of land must remain uncultivated for want of force.

Pitt's Point, Bullitt county, was the scene of a most audacious robbery on the night of the 18th. The bell on the steeple of the Baptist church was carried off, and has not since been seen or heard in that village. The bell was valued at $100.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey, as is well understood, declines the Chair of Theology in the Seminary at Danville. No answer has yet come from Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Chicago, who was elected to the Chair of Homiletics and Church Government. No decision has yet been made as to whether the Theological Seminary will hold a summer session.

There is now on view in the Wiswell Hall collection of paintings, in Cincinnati, an excellent life-size likeness of Major General Thomas, from the easel of General L. W. Price, Lexington, Ky. The ex-Confederate has treated his quondom foe with vigor and care, and, it is said, the veteran never was so thoroughly "handled" before. The sword has been turned into a brush in this case, with a vengeance.

On Saturday night last Mr. R. R. Broadus, Deputy Sheriff of Kenton county, while on his way home from Covington in a spring wagon, was stopped at a point about half way up the big hill, between that city and Independence, by two men, who demanded his money. One of the rascals caught hold of his horse's bridle and the other posted himself at one of the wheels. As soon as the demand was made for his money, he discharged one load of his revolver at the former, when both of the villains retreated, jumping over a fence and disappearing in a clump of bushes. As they went over the fence he gave them a parting shot, but with what effect he did not ascertain.

The Paducah Herald says: "It seems that we were under an erroneous impression in regard to the expiration of the Federal District Court of Kentucky on the 1st of April. The causes, however, which obtained to the creation of this court, and from which the court was considered a necessity, will, from present indications, soon have ceased to exist; and therefore the court itself will expire from having attained the end for which it was created. The regular times for holding the court in Paducah during each year are the third and first Mondays in March and November, but we believe that Judge Ballard has power to postpone its session at any time."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are 10,423 Masons in Alabama.

A Jewish synagogue is to be built at Americus, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., is now lighted with the vapor-line burner.

Stone coal has been discovered on the Brasos, near Calvert.

Gen. Ames has returned to Mississippi to hunt up a citizenship.

The fruit crop in the region around Columbia, S. C., will prove a failure.

Three horse thieves broke jail at Union City, Tenn., last week, and are now at large.

The deaths in Charleston last week was in the proportion of eighteen blacks to three whites.

A chemical fire engine is the be tested in Savannah, Ga., under the auspices of the City Council.

Henry Shumaker, a carriage manufacturer and an old citizen of Mobile, suicided on Wednesday last.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Georgia Medical Association takes place in Macon on the 13th April.

Mr. Benj. Echols, one of the earliest settlers and oldest citizens of Chattooga county, Ga., died a few days ago.

A hotel, to cost $250,000, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements, is projected at Atlanta, Ga.

A dead boy, found floating in the Cumberland, has been taken to Nashville for identification.

The Savannah and Memphis railroad has sued the city of Columbus, Ga., for $65,000 worth of city bonds.

Propositions for the building of the new custom-house at Nashville will be received no more after Saturday next.

Mr. Sam. Mobley finds on his plantation near Rome, Ga., specimens of iron ore containing from 85 to 90 per cent. of pure metal.

Dr. Telfair Jones, of Albany, Georgia, fell through the bridge at that place on Thursday, and was seriously hurt. He fell a distance of thirty feet.

Four men—three white and one black—who were confined in jail at Fayette, Mississippi, on the charge of murder, made their escape a few days ago.

A negro church in Edgefield, Tenn., was fired into a few nights since, during public worship. The bullet did no harm, and the offender escaped.

Hon. Wm. Rice, member of the Alabama Legislature from Talladega, and brother of Hon. S. F. Rice, of Montgomery, died in Talladega on the 24th inst.

A negro woman of St. Mary's, Ga., locked her child up and went to school. On her return she found the child had been burned to death in her absence. Education is costly.

The city tax on real estate in Charleston, S. C., for this year is two per cent., instead of two and a half per cent. This reduction will be an acceptable relief to owners of real estate.

Mr. R. B. Thompson, who was severely wounded in Huntsville, Ala., by a band of disguised men last week, is recovering. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been discovered.

"The only place of amusement open in Nashville" is a "varieties," and one of the newspapers there says "its versatile and brilliant attractions continue to increase in public favor and patronage."

Major Gunkle, of the Nashville Academy of Music, who was arrested some time ago in Cincinnati, on a charge trumped up by one Allen, has in retaliation caused the arrest of Allen at McKenzie, and now Allen languishes in a Nashville bastile, and Gunkle gloats.

The Sheriff of Obion county, Tenn., on Wednesday last, had occasion to arrest Tom Climan, who last fall killed a man, in that county, named Haskett. Climan, refusing to be arrested, fired a shot, which wounded the sheriff in the hand. Some of the sheriff's party then shot and killed Climan.

A lot of 2,000 pounds of tobacco, of a bright golden color, raised near Dalton, Georgia, was sold in Atlanta the other day, for twenty cents per pound. In Virginia such a fine article would readily command double that amount. Upper Georgia is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, formerly of this State, is at present in Natchez, Miss. The doctor is now a citizen of Arkansas, and report says the people of that State are preparing to attest, at the proper time, their high estimation of his intelligence, enterprise and worth, by conferring upon him one of the highest positions within their gift.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, formerly of the United States army, and afterward a prominent Southern officer in the war, is now a Brigadier in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt. He writes to his friends in Georgia, under date of Alexandria, January 21st, that he arrived at that city on the 19th of the month, and met Gens. Mott and Loring. The three officers then had an interview with the Viceroy.

Judge Glenn, of Falls county, Texas, who summarily dismissed his court the other day before any business was transacted, says that the true reasons for his not holding court at Marlin were, first, there was no qualified Sheriff, and second, it was not generally known among the legal fraternity that there would be court, and as a consequence of this uncertainty, a majority of the gentlemen of the bar were not prepared.

Mr. Brock, in sinking a well on his premises about three miles from Lockhart, Texas, a few days since, at the depth of twenty-one feet under the surface, excavated a huge fossil tooth, evidently belonging to an ancient graminivorous animal. The tooth measures eight inches long, two and a half inches wide, and four and a half inches deep. The enamel is yet perfect. If the size of the animal was in proportion to this tooth, it must have been a whale.

An old man named Jesse Lamb has been sentenced by the Superior Court of Newton county, Ga., to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for marrying his step-daughter. Mr. Lamb was an old and respectable citizen of that county. Years ago he married a Mrs. Landers, who, at the time, had one child, a little girl. They lived very pleasantly together, and raised a family of children; the step-daughter having continued in the family until the death of her mother, which occurred some time during the past year, and still remained with her step-father up to a week ago, when they were married. Everything progressed harmoniously until some person brought the subject to the notice of the Grand Jury, which resulted in an indictment against the parties for incest.

Judge Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, is entitled to the knightly honor of enrolling the first lady ever admitted to the bar in the State of Missouri. The fair advocate is Miss Emma Barkelow, a graduate of the law school of the Washington University of that city. On Saturday Miss B. and half a dozen young limbs of the law of the masculine persuasion were examined by Judge Knight, and, being found qualified, were declared competent attorneys. On Saturday Miss Barkelow was formally enrolled in Judge Knight's court, and took the oath. Her advent created quite a sensation among the legal fraternity. She is a native of Brooklyn, New York, and is a young lady of fine appearance, with a full, round face, blue eyes, and pleasant countenance. She is said to be well read in all branches of the law.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association contemplate making very extensive improvements in their fair grounds before the next annual fair, and will erect a new and splendid amphitheater, capable of seating nearly four times the number of the present one. The inside circle, where the animals are exhibited, will be four hundred and twenty-four feet in diameter, which is one hundred and seventy-four feet greater than at present. In addition to the main promenade above and behind the seats, there will be one nine feet in width running in front of and below the benches. The stairs and entrances will be better arranged than they now are, and the whole structure will be plainly but handsomely finished. The outside circumference of the building will be about sixteen hundred feet, with booths arranged much as the present ones are.

In a brief speech in Congress the other day, MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said of the dealers in cadetships:

> It is worthy of remark that nearly all the parties who thus far have been implicated in these charges have not been the low, the unprincipled, the vile, but have been men of character and self-respect; men whose characters might satisfy us that they would not consciously or designedly do what they believed to be morally wrong or corrupt.

This, in the face of the notorious fact that with the exception of those whom the investigation committee declared guiltless, many of the men charged with selling cadetships are as low, unprincipled and vile a set of scamps as ever through fraud and corruption made their way into Congress. They are all loyal, however; and, in the eyes of Radicalism, loyalty hides more sins in an hour than charity could cover in a thousand years.

COL. BOLLING GORDAN, a prominent citizen of Middle Tennessee, writes to the Columbia Herald that in a secluded spot, near Williamsport, Maury county, in that State, lie buried the remains of Major-General RICHARD WINN, of the Revolutionary Army of '76—a native of South Carolina. "For nearly thirty years, in continuous succession," says Col. GORDAN, "he represented the people of his district in the Congress of the United States, and was a member during the memorable session of 1812, and voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain. A few years thereafter he removed with his family to Maury county, and died about the year 1817 or 1818. Since that time most of the persons living in the neighborhood have died or removed, leaving but few who are familiar with the character of the venerated dead." Col. GORDAN suggests that a suitable monument should be erected over the grave of the old soldier. He says he knew Gen. WINN well, "and can truly say that few men possessed higher virtues and nobler qualities."

The Late General Thomas.

We do not rate Gen. THOMAS as highly as he seems to be regarded by the press of the North. But we are not conscious of any partisan instigation to disparage him. There was a time when we entertained an active, but by no means personal, hostility toward the course which he saw fit to pursue in his administration of this military department. That hostility passed off long ago. Indeed, now that he is dead, we may confess very frankly that we have more than once turned over in our mind the possibility of having to make choice between him and some worse person as a future candidate for the Presidency, and, whilst we could never get ourselves up to this as a remote and abstract proposition, unpressed by any practical necessity, we are not prepared to deny that, as against Mr. SUMNER or Gen. BUTLER, we might not have been so far wrought upon as to forget his colder nature, and to be warmed by certain traits of soldiership which he did undoubtedly possess.

The man was brave, hardy and unobtrusive. In person he was solid, square-built, weather-bronzed, gray-bearded, but rather handsome; withal dignified and undemonstrative in his manners, having the mien and carriage of a gentleman. He illustrated in his character, in his appearance and in his conduct what the hunters understand as "a cold-nosed dog." His temperament was impulsive; his self-control perfect. But he was obstinate rather than firm; and his campaigns, which lacked genius, did not lack success, because he represented, in a very marked manner, the difference between the restless man, which he was not, and the man of action, which he was. In the saddle he bore a striking likeness to the late General LEONIDAS POLK, and, like POLK, he had the faculty of attaching his staff to his person, and inspiring the rank and file with an ideal self that was not destitute of a heroic grandeur under fire and on the night march; for THOMAS could endure much. In other respects he was the reverse of the great soldier-bishop. POLK was warm-hearted, talkative and abundant. THOMAS was cold-hearted, reticent and frugal. As an officer, he reminds one of CLEBURNE; as a man, he seems to us a fair counterpart of the rational and more probable conception of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is not in the least surprising that the Northern people and the soldiers of the Union heroize him; or that, as the Cincinnati Commercial says, "his fame grew as the years advanced." His life and services, his nature and his habits, were of this quality. He belonged to a type of manhood,—rough, metallic, seasoned, not any more shiny than polished, and, like a piece of quartz, apt to be over-estimated on account of its weight as well as its rugged and mysterious outlines,—which always wears well. As he advanced in age he gained in discretion; and, as he advanced in rank, his temper which was originally a little brittle melted into doggedness and then cooled and hardened into dignity. In the old service he was known as a pains-taking rather than a brilliant officer. His idiosyncrasy is understood to have been his political opinions. He was an old Virginia, States-Rights Democrat of the school of MADISON and JEFFERSON, as interpreted through the resolutions of '98. It is said that as late as 1860 he was something more than an ardent friend of the movement toward secession, and there have been at various times hints of a letter which he wrote to the subsequently Confederate General MAURY, and of a conversation which he had with Captain, afterwards General, R. S. EWELL, who succeeded STONEWALL JACKSON in command of the Valley army. Assuredly this is not a proper time for the critical inspection of his antecedents, or for an inquiry into the truth or falsity of the traditional gossip which has floated about his name for eight or ten years. Whether it be true or false is of no moment, except as the one thing or the other may throw light upon his character. Either might be true without entitling him to additional credit or discredit. Whether he was willing to fight for secession or not, and, if he was, what may have been the cause of his drawing back, are questions scarcely worth discussing in an historical, and still less in a partisan, sense. He displayed prudent sagacity, as well as self-control, in restraining the impulses which must have been inseparable from his previous associations and opinions. But, in doing so, he realized our conception of his nature. He was not, as has been charged, a faithless man. On the contrary, he was thoroughly reliable, and, once engaged as a soldier of the Union, he made his mark boldly and squarely, and there does not appear a flaw or evidence of tremor in it.

He fought well. No one doubts that he saved ROSECRANS' army after Chickamauga, and, though he might have made surer game of HOOD, no one doubts that his battle at Nashville was one of the decisive victories of the war. The people of the North will always thank him for sending them from Eastern Kentucky in the early part of 1862 the first cheerful news that lighted up the gloom of the winter that followed the disasters of the summer and autumn of 1861. He was, if there be such a force as luck, a lucky commander; and luck or no luck, we all know that there is a certain chance-work in our smallest affairs, and such as there is seemed to unite itself to THOMAS' soldierly qualities and to lead him only where success and glory were to be gathered. It was not his genius, but his fortune, that gave him the job at Fishing Creek, which he did very handsomely; nor was it any prearrangement of his which assigned him the business of routing the remnant of JOE JOHNSTON'S army, which he rather botched. In like manner, he was thrown a good deal with ANDREW JOHNSON, and they became close friends. They seemed to occupy the same boat. They were not altogether incongenial. Moreover, THOMAS did what few of the Federal Generals took the trouble to do. He was uniformly courteous to JOHNSON, treated him with respectful deference and made him his ally. This will account for the retention of THOMAS in command at Nashville, in 1867, when he was throwing the weight of all his power and influence into the BROWNLOW scale.

He was not exactly harsh. That is hardly the name for it. He was simply reticent and repellant, and he contrived somehow to do a great deal from which he escaped much merited censure. But it is a merit of him to say, and this we say quite confidently, that at a time when millions of plunder were going and might have been had for the taking, not a dollar of it stuck to THOMAS' fingers. His weak suit was neither parsimony nor ambition. He loved power for its own sake, and desired to be thought indifferent to considerations which have made larger men than he appear to be less. There were in him the elements of a fine, robust, independent nature, and but for the trade of arms, which does surely disturb the sweetness of humanity, he would have been as good a man as he sought to be. He had not SHERMAN'S genius, but was a solider character. He had GRANT'S composure without GRANT'S vices, and was not disfigured by GRANT'S lack of taste. There was a dim family resemblance between him and BUELL; but it is his chief characteristic that he was most like himself, having an individuality somewhat rare in his time and among his comrades. He may be described to have been to the war for the Union what old NATHANIEL GREEN was to the war for independence.

If he had lived he would have loomed up as one of the most available of all the Presidential possibilities, and it is not certain which side he would ultimately have fallen to. The Republicans had already begun to bid for him, and although it is more than likely they would have got him, it is by no means sure that some turn in the wheel might not have set him down finally at the head of the conservatism of the country. He was at bottom a conservative. It was the fortune of his life to be borne forward upon the wave of progress. It is not for us to cast up the balance, or to say what he was not or what he might have been. In presence of the dead the judgment sleeps; and we try to forget all that he did which we could wish otherwise, and to remember only, looking back into that far twilight, a rather slender and silent and bashful young soldier, who was very happy in his marriage, and who passed many joyous and useful years in the best society of the gay old Capital of States, which were then United indeed.

Women Shriekers and Women Servants.

The issue of the Saturday Review for the 12th of March contains two articles which have a certain relationship, and are equally suggestive and well written, upon "The Shrieking Sisterhood" and "Our Domestic Servants." In England, as in the United States, the servant question and the woman question are live topics. Housewives in London complain as loudly as housewives in New York, and the female associations of Wapping, Exeter and Epsom are as clamorous as those which have recently assembled in Cleveland, Chicago and Washington. The author of the article upon "The Shrieking Sisterhood" is probably the same who has delectated male readers the last two or three years with what the ladies consider a series of very cynical reflections. His present essay, however, so far from being witty and morose, as its predecessors are described, is singularly witty and sensible. It is simply an attack upon gabble. The writer thinks that the "women of advanced ideas" make too much fuss, or, as he puts it, they waste their energies by "a hysterical parade about their wants and intentions," when they ought to act and act silently. No great good has ever been done, he tells them, by shrieking, and this is the truth. Noise is certainly not strength. Talk necessarily includes a deal of dilution. "The quiet woman," we are told with epigramatic force, "who coolly measures her chances and her powers, and achieves a success equal to her endeavor, does more for the emancipation of her sex than any amount of pamphleteering, lecturing, petitioning and shrieking can do." The "shrieking sisterhood" deal in declamation rather than in deeds. They cackle like hens and wish to be considered roosters. But for all their cackling, as our writer shows, they have accomplished nothing. The real achievements of women have been silent, and the names of Mrs. SOMERVILLE, Miss MARTINEAU, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, ROSA BONHEUR, and the writer might have added the still more famous example of Miss DIX, are given to illustrate what may be done in every walk of life by what has been done. Nothing is absolutely shut out from the reach of women if they see fit to reach out for it, and have strength to reach far enough. The following is the conclusion arrived at, and it is at once very clear and concise and very thoughtful:

> Of one thing women may be very sure, though they invariably deny it; the world is glad to take good work from whomsoever will supply it. The most certain patent of success is to deserve it; and if women will prove that they can do the world's work as well as men, they will share with them in the labor and the reward, and if they do it better they will distance them. The appropriation of fields of labor is not so much a question of selfishness as of (hitherto) proved fitness; but if in times to come women can show better harvesting than men, can turn out more finished, more perfected results of any kind, the world's custom will flow to them by the very force of natural law, and they will have the most to do of that which they can do the best. If they wish to educate public opinion to accept them as equals with men, they can only do so by demonstration, not by shrieks. Even men, who are supposed to inherit the earth and to possess all the good things of life, have to do the same thing. Every young man yet unmarried is only in the position of every woman; and, granting that he has not the dead-weight of precedent and prejudice against him, he yet has to win his spurs before he can wear them. But women want theirs given to them without winning, and, moreover, are to be taught how to wear them when they have got them. They want to be received as masters before they have served their apprenticeship, and to be put into office without passing an examination or submitting to competition. They scream out for a clear stage and favor superadded; and they ask men to shackle their own feet, like Lightfoot in the fairy tale, that they may then be handicapped to a more equal running. They do not remember that their very demand for help vitiates their claim to equality; and that if they were what they assume to be, they would simply take without leave asked or given, and work out their own social salvation by the irresistible force of a concentrated will and in the silence of conscious strength. While the shrieking sisterhood remain to the front, the world will stop its ears, and for every hysterical advocate "the cause" loses a rational adherent and gains a disgusted opponent. It is our very desire to see women happy, noble, fitly employed and well remunerated for such work as they can do, which makes us so indignant with the foolish among them who obscure the question they pretend to elucidate, and put back the cause which they say they advance. The earnest and practical workers among women are a very different class from the shriekers; but we wish the world could dissociate them more clearly than it does at present, and discriminate between them, both in its censure and its praise.

There is a book-full of truth in this, if women would only see it, and we have a practical application of it every day. There is hardly a day in the year that some woman does not either apply to us for work or send us something for publication. Certainly if the women suited us we should take them. Certainly if their contributions were suitable it would be absurd to reject them. But, usually, the applicants do not see this. They think they are rejected *because* they are women. They think their matter is declined *because* the editor is an ass.

But, *allons!* Let's to the other article, concerning "Our Domestic Servants." It is a review of a letter of JOHN MORLEY'S which appeared in the last issue of the Fortnightly, of which Mr. MORLEY is the editor. This letter of Mr. MORLEY was a little gushy, though it contained some sound opinions about woman's work and womanhood and some excellent counsel to an association of women who are just now applying for a repeal of the contagious diseases act. But, having so delivered himself, Mr. MORLEY, warmed by his theme, proceeded to glow about poor milliners and poor dress-makers who cater to the vanity of fine ladies on starvation wages and poor servant-maids who fetch up scuttles of coal while the young gentlemen of the family loll upon sofas reading the morning papers. Here the Saturday Reviewer steps in with his reflections. They are less gushing and more judicious. The sum of Mr. MORLEY'S complaint, reduced to plain English, is that "servant-galism," to say nothing of the millinery business, and morality do not agree. He would elevate the servant-girls therefore. He would bridge over the gulf that separates the parlor from the kitchen. To this our critic says:

> However, we will leave Mr. MORLEY to clear up his rather dark sayings upon this head and return to the question of domestic servants. What is the plain truth of the matter? The present conditions of domestic service are, says Mr. MORLEY, favorable to immorality, and that chiefly because ladies don't attend properly to their maids and young men don't help them to carry coal scuttles. With certain limitations we need not dispute the proposition; but the explanation requires to be looked into before we can admit its validity. The reasons usually given may serve to bring out the facts of the case. As matters are a great many young women are leading a very independent life, moving about from one family to another, and with strong motives for not marrying. It is a natural consequence that a certain proportion of these fall into evil courses. We do not know what the numbers may be, or whether, as a fact, the morality prevalent in this class is much better or worse than that of persons in the same rank elsewhere. Assuming, however, that the morality is not so good as might be wished, how are we to set about improving it? The fault, according to Mr. MORLEY, lies principally with the vain and frivolous fine ladies who do not recognize a common humanity between themselves and their inferiors. They ought to give their dependents good advice and to put some moral duties upon the younger members of their families. We of course should not object to the existence of a more friendly feeling in this respect; and Mr. MORLEY is only following Mr. MILL and other writers of his school in making the suggestion. But what are the difficulties to be encountered? Why is there this absence of friendly feeling, and is it the fault of the fine ladies, or in an equal degree of the servants themselves? Let us suppose, for example, that some enthusiastic family introduce the innovation, and that the young gentlemen let the maid servants improve their minds with the Times whilst their masters are carrying up the coals and laying the cloth for breakfast. The consequences, we imagine, would be singularly unpleasant to everybody concerned. Dr. JOHNSON once invited Mrs. MACAULAY to put her democratic principles in practice by asking JOHN THOMAS to sit down to dinner. The lady might have had something to say against his logic; but the test is one which Mr. MORLEY seems ready to accept. Now, in the first place, the maid has been hired to carry coal-scuttles; there is nothing in the smallest degree debasing about the practice or degrading to the dignity of human nature. She can do it quite as well as her young master and without wasting time which ought to be valuable. On the other hand, she does not care about the Times; she has no opinions about Irish landlords, and she will be perfectly content with a few scraps of intelligence from a Sunday newspaper, when she has earned an hour or two of rest at the end of the week. Why should we put our razors to cut blocks and leave the kitchen chopper to come up and do the shaving? In the next place, both SARAH ANN and JOHN THOMAS will feel themselves exquisitely uncomfortable, and make everybody else as uncomfortable as they are, in the society of the drawing-room. Both sets of inhabitants may be very good people, but they live in different worlds, have different subjects of interest, and, though on excellent terms when they meet, are not calculated for close intimacy. Between the two there is a great gulf fixed, and an attempt forcibly to bridge it over would only end in remarkable discomfort. We feel quite unable to say what would be the effects upon morality.

What a vast amount of cant there is in this world, and how curiously it is intertwisted with threads of true philanthropy and religion! In the two articles from which we have quoted an amount of error is pointed out; and yet no one can question either the sincerity or the ability of Mr. MILL, or doubt that Mr. MORLEY, who is also a man of genuine parts, believes all that he says. But, wise and honest as both indisputably are, we incline to the opinions expressed in the Saturday Review. Those opinions are at least seasonable, practical and business-like and appeal to our common, every-day, working sense as distinguished from mere sensibility and prospective achievement. How long it will be before the beautiful abstractions of the advanced liberals will become applicable to our legislative and domestic uses we cannot say. Never perhaps, but certainly not under the present organization of society. Women must work out their own redemption quietly and firmly. They must improve themselves. They stand in thorough need of both mental and moral culture. Whenever, however, they learn to blend the millinery business with mental progress we suspect the moral affinities will adjust themselves more equally. A ribbon ought to tempt no woman to be weak and vain, nor do we see why ribbon-twisting and bonnet-making are not as virtuous as the wearing thereof.

☞ HORACE GREELEY was knocked down in New York, the other day, by a horse attached to a wagon, and narrowly escaped with his life. We can conceive of no greater calamity to the agricultural interests of the country than for GREELEY to be killed before he gets done telling what he knows about farming.

☞ It is said that Mrs. GRANT objects to having negroes at her drawing-room receptions, while GRANT himself will receive a negro delegation any day to the exclusion of a white one. If these things are true, how long may we hope to see harmony in the bed chamber of the White House?

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER has suffered much from the charge of profane swearing, but the reader will know how unjust the charge was when it is said that he recently burnt down an old mill on his farm because he was sometimes tempted to say it wasn't worth a dam.

☞ A divorced wife in Iowa recently annihilated her old enemy, the husband, who had married again, by going over and introducing the small-pox into his family. General SHERIDAN ought to make that woman his chief-of-staff.

☞ Prince HENRY DE BOURBON was killed for calling MONTPENSIER "a French pastry-cook." And yet there are cooks at all the principal hotels in this country who would have paid the Prince handsomely for such a compliment.

☞ An exchange says "JOHN BROWN'S portrait is to be hung up in the Kansas State Capitol." This is to be done in order that the Radical majority in the Legislature may be constantly reminded that they deserve to be hanged.

☞ The new bill which SUMNER is preparing abolishes the term "white," as applied to the executive mansion, and requires that the building shall be painted brown—just the color of REVELS—and called the Great House.

☞ A Chicago paper denies that SHERIDAN desires to be relieved of the command of the Western Department. Nobody said he wanted to be relieved. Everybody said, though, that he ought to be.

CITY ITEMS.

At Auction To-day,

by S. T. Moore & Co., a splendid piano and the finest furniture ever offered at auction in the city. See auction column.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Please add to our order two dozen Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most salable article we have in the house, and, indeed, is the only Buchu which we now have any demand for at all. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is not only better in quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Buchus. We can sell one bottle of Wintersmith Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bottle."

RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper:
"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. The combination of Pareira Brava with Buchu makes, I think, a much superior diuretic to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Though I have been in the drug business for near forty years, I must say your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 2, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular diuretic I have ever sold. Seems to give entire satisfaction in every case."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

Gentlemen: "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has made a great many cures in this community. We can sell none other since receiving it. Please send us six dozen."

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Non-Erasive Blue Ink.

We have just received a large supply of this ink, which has been thoroughly tested with all the chemical compounds which readily removed Arnold's and other black inks, and was found uninjured. TERRELL, HAYS, & CO., Stationers, 77½ Fourth street, near Main.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BUCHU, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

☞ **An immense stock of Paris millinery goods at Mrs. A. E. Porter's. Ladies will do well to go. Price of every article 25 per cent. less than any other house.**

BAD, BAD, VERY BAD, COUNTERFEIT MONEY, but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

LATEST SPRING MILLINERY. The ladies are respectfully invited to examine the new styles of Leghorn Hats, real French Bonnets and Flowers, Bows and Head Dresses, of the latest variety, Sash and Gros Grain Ribbons, in every shade and width; the designs are new and beautiful. Pleased to say there is material decline in the prices of most of the above goods. E. KETTIG, Northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. mh27 d6.

☞ **Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upwards of nineteen years.**

A Question Answered.

The reason why hosiery, notions, and fancy goods are *wholesaled* so low at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, up stairs, is because they were bought during the recent panic in New York. mh27 d6

☞ **When you see a druggist using a bogus name and bogus certificates, you may rest assured of their unworthiness. Helmbold's Buchu has been established over nineteen years, and each and every bottle is signed, H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of Bogus.**

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN.
mh20 c00 114 Third street.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES--THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINES OF THE DAY--For sale by Pfingst Brothers, druggists, corner Eleventh and Market and Fourth and Chestnut streets. mh27 d6.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.
BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 22, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.
Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:
SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.
tf

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.
John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough.
Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.
jal dem

BIRTHS.

To the wife of John Griffin, of Frankfort, a son.

To the wife of Fielding Brasson, of Frankfort, a son.

To the wife of G. Wash. Quire, of Bell Point, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLORE—SHIRLEY—At the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, 1870, Mr. F. L. CLORE, of Henderson, Ky., to Miss MATTIE E. SHIRLEY.

The happy couple leave to-day for Bowling Green to spend the honeymoon. Their many friends unite in earnest wishes for their future happiness.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The following lines of new dry goods are offered at and *below* their exact gold value, by James F. White & Co.:

12 pieces good quality linen sheeting at 75c per yard, worth $1 10.

100 dozen linen dinner napkins at 75c per dozen, worth $1 00.

50 pieces white Marseilles at 20c per yard; price last season 35c.

50 pieces better at 25c; last season 50c.

10 pieces 60-inch Barnsley table linen at 37½c; price last season 60c.

100 dozen Barnsley bath towels at $1 00 per dozen.

50 dozen bleached damask towels at 25c each; former price 40c.

50 dozen do better at 40c each; former price 60c.

Richardson's Irish linens from 30c upwards.

300 dozen ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, at 12½c each, or $1 40 per dozen.

100 pieces white Swiss muslin at 12½c.

100 pieces six-quarter Victoria lawn, for ladies' suits, at 37½c; the price of these goods last season was 60c.

75 dozen ladies' white cotton seamless hose, at 10c.

50 dozen Balbriggan hose at 30c, worth 85c.

50 dozen men's British super stout half-hose at 25c a pair.

20 pieces good quality black alpaca at 25c per yard.

Japanese poplins, fresh colors and fine assortment, at 25c.

A beautiful line sash and bonnet ribbons at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Good black silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 90, $2 00, $2 50 and $2 75.

Lyons colored silks at $1 25, $1 90 and $2 50.

Purchasers will find our entire stock of dry goods *actually* on the above basis of reduction, recognizing the fact that all goods must henceforward be sold at their gold value.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mr27 Su,W&F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Responsibilities of the Liver.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends in a great degree the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence it is a sure remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation, and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.
mh28 eod&wl

PECULIAR ADAPTABILITY.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their peculiar adaptability to all constitutions as cleansers of the bowels and the blood has established their great merit. They restore the liver, the spleen, and even the heart to healthy action when other remedies have been used without producing any benefit. They do not expose those who use them to any danger, being as safe as salutary.

Extract from a Letter to Dr. Brandreth from C. J. Fay, Esq., P. M., Hammonton, N. J.

"In 1858 I was in poor health, and my friends as well as myself supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. But, after taking one box of Brandreth's Pills, I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up twelve boxes, I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I have retailed three thousand dollars' worth of these invaluable pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving thousands of lives.
"Yours truly, C. J. FAY, P. M."

Sold by all Druggists. Observe my name in white letters in the Government stamp.
fe28 deod&weowlm B. BRANDRETH.

General Agents Wanted.

A well-established and prosperous Life Insurance Company, incorporated in New York State, is desirous of extending its business in Kentucky.

Gentlemen who apply must state in detail their facilities for accomplishing a success, and what experience, if any, they may have had in the Life Insurance business. Those who are now acting as Sub (or Local) Agents for other Life Companies will find this a capital chance for forming a more profitable connection with a more extensive field.

All communications treated confidentially.

Address (in detail, and with full name),
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
mh28 d6 No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d2m&weow4

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In JOHN C. BAKER & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by a medical guarantee of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale by all druggists. jet d1y2aw W&Sa

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Elegant in appearance—thoroughly constructed—with powerful and steady bellows—with exquisitely voiced reeds—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

No second-class work tolerated, and none but the best materials employed.

☞ **But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfaction at the low price of $50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum. They mean to make only the best reed organ, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.**

The attention of

MUSICIANS AND AMATEURS

is called to the following letter from CARL ZERRAHN, Esq., the eminent Conductor of the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, OF BOSTON—of the famous SYMPHONY CONCERTS of the HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, and principal Conductor of the Monster Chorus and Orchestra of the late PEACE JUBILEE.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH:
Gentlemen: My attention was particularly called to your American Organs by one which was used in the public performance recently of the oratorio of the "Creation," under my conductorship. It rendered valuable service in the support of the choruses and accompaniments of the recitatives.

The purity and sweetness of tone were excellent, and I was especially struck with the great power of the sub-bass notes. This has led me to make a careful examination of your different styles of organs and the interior workmanship at your manufactory. The quality of tone bears the closest resemblance to the pipe organ; and I cheerfully testify to their great superiority in this respect as well as in the finish of the mechanical parts.

Respectfully yours, CARL ZERRAHN.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

And Members of other Societies

will please take notice that the AMERICAN ORGANS, after a most careful and impartial examination of all rival instruments, were adopted for the new

MASONIC TEMPLE IN BOSTON,

and are the only reed Organs used in the ceremonies of that splendid building.

☞ Send for an illustrated descriptive list of styles, to be had, post-paid, on application.

☞ **Twenty Years Established!**

☞ **30,000 Instruments sold!—Each one a perpetual reference!**

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, BOSTON.

D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, LOUISVILLE,
Wholesale Agents for the Southwest.
mh20 We&Sat

WM. VOSS,
Merchant Tailor
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
S. E. cor. Fifth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the gents at large that he is just in receipt of a fine stock of Spring Goods, such as English and French Cassimeres and Coatings and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he offers at low prices. Garments are made up at his establishment in the most fashionable style, and a good fit is guaranteed. mh13 eodlm

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.

Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 dif

AUGUST ELECTION.

For County Attorney.

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held.
mh30 dim*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh30 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh30 dtc

Editors Courier-Journal:
Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney, Election in August next. mh4 dte

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWSIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. ja27 deodtl*

For Jailer.

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh21 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh30 dim*

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh23 dte

For County Court Clerk.

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh22 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh9 d3m

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh8 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. jal dif

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. F. SOUTH as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh22 dte

We are authorized to announce J. R. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh5 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh2 d&wte

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. Kellogg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. F. Gallagher retiring. The accounts of the firm will be settled at the old stand, 53 Third street. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement. The business will be continued by J. H. Kellogg.
J. H. KELLOGG,
E. F. GALLAGHER.

IN retiring from the firm of J. H. Kellogg & Co., I desire to thank my old friends for their former patronage, and request a continuance of the same to my former partner.
mh29 d3 E. F. GALLAGHER.

Notice.

THE firm of Laun & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both parties will use the name of the firm in collecting and settling up the business.
GUSTAV LAUN,
JOSEPH SHUK.
Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1870. mh29 d3*

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry P. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 132 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry P. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.
Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.
mh1 d4m

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The officers and members of Clay Lodge (No. 1) K. of P., are hereby notified to meet at their hall this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order
A. G. RANDOLPH, W. C.
A. J. GROSS, R. S.

Master Painters, Notice.

YOU are requested to meet at Beck's Hall on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear report of committee and for permanent organization. By order of Committee.
mh30 dr* JOHN SD. SACKSTEDER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of Louisville Council (No. 4) R. and S. M. will be held at their hall, at Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.
JAMES A. BEATTIE, T. I. G. M.
E. S. ROBINSON, Recorder.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Louisville Southwestern Turnpike Road Company, known as the Dunkirk road, will be held at the law office of Clemmons & Willis, No. 2 Court Place, L[ouisville], Ky., on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1[870, for the] purpose of reorganization by the election [of a Pres]ident and four Directors. The meeting [will take] place at 11 o'clock A. M.
mh28 eodtd SQUIRE LOC[illegible]

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galt House Company will be held on the [illegible] day of April, 1870 (first Monday), at banking office of the Western Financial Corporation, in this city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., when an election will be held for five directors of said Company.
mh28 d10 CLINTON McCLARTY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the law office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 108 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April [illegible], 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the President and Board of Directors.
J. G. WILSON,
mh15 dtd Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

LADIES' WRAPPINGS.

100 Arabs, new styles;
Silk Cloaks;
Lace Shawls and Sacques;

SUITS.

Black Silk Suits;
Waterproof Combination Suits;
Linen and Pique Suits;
Black Silks at gold prices;
Guipure Laces, Fringes, & Gimps

At astonishing low prices.
Please examine my goods and prices.

MORRIS LEVI,
ja28 SuW&Fif 114 Market, bet. Third & Fourth.

CARPETS,

Oil-Cloths,

AND

Curtain Materials.

W. H. McKNIGHT

IS now opening an entire new and magnificent stock of CARPETINGS, comprising

3-4 & 6-4 Velvet Carpets;
3-4 & 6-4 Tap. Brussels "
Body Brussels "
Extra 2 and 3 Ply "

Embracing all the newest designs and choicest patterns and colorings, bought with the benefit of the late decline. For sale at prices as low as New York or elsewhere, wholesale and retail.

W. H. McKNIGHT,
146 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
mh27 SuWe&Frim

BEST

SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

tel6eod3m

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness, and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking Powders.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
mh13 We&Sa36 69 New street, New York.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. su21 We&Sulf

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticans, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 64 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
fe29 d3m

Office of FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both of this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line,** so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and **render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.**

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have [illegible] co-operation of [illegible] men of Virginia and West Virginia, **insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.**

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in [illegible] through Ohio and Kentucky to th[e] [illegible] which will connect the **Chesapea[ke and] Ohio with the entire Railroad s[ystem] of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.**

Its valuable franchises and supe[rior ad]vantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; **and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.**

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."

2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."

3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have **thirty years** to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY AND NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
fe23 d3aw3mdp-We&Sa

MISCELLANEOUS.

Refined Sugars.

50 BBLS Lovering's Crushed Sugar;
30 " " Powdered "
30 " " Granulated "
30 " A Sugar;
In store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
mh30 d3 34 Fourth street.

New Orleans Sugar.

150 HHDS prime to choice N. O. Sugar in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
mh30 d3 34 Fourth street.

Rio Coffee.

200 BAGS Roasting Coffee;
1,100 bags good to choice Coffee;
In store and for sale by
mh30 d3 NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.

Notice.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—ED. CORDES'S BOOK-BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY will be open in two weeks, the most complete Bindery in the State. Everything NEW, Machinery, tools, and imported morocco, calf-skin, and other stock suitable for first-class work. In a few days I will have everything in working order. My friends will find me at my post at all times ready to serve them and guarantee satisfaction—Not at 123 Main street, but at the corner of Fourth and Market. Wait! wait! WAIT!! and you will save money and secure a good job at reasonable rates. Reserve your orders and collect all your books that want binding.
mh25 FrSaWe&Sat*

Sale of City Securities.

THERE are now in my hands for sale $314,000 of Louisville city bonds, $1,000 each, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America in New York. They are dated February 1st, 1870, have respectively 5 and 10 years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. There are $163,000 of the five year bonds, and $151,000 of the ten years; are issued in liquidation of "old liabilities," the principal and interest being payable by the sinking fund.

Attention of capitalists is invited to these bonds as offering a very desirable investment, and offers for the same will be received at this office, and sales made daily until the bonds are exhausted.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
March 29, 1870. mh29 d3

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.
CH. SCHULTHESS,
mh26 dtf Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Louisville Chancery Court Notice.

Birch and Sarah V. Musselman on Petition.

ALL persons are hereby notified this is a proceeding for a decree by said Court empowering Sarah V. Musselman to trade as a feme sole and for the other purposes mentioned in the act of Feb. 14, 1866.
mh22 d10 WHITAKER & GOWDY, Att'ys.

M. C. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement, and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embraces the general business transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $36 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of one thousand shares of stock at once. No one can gainsay that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond contingency, (real estate security) or but the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of li[abilities] held by the Association.

The [st]ock books are now open at the office of the unders[ign]ed. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st [da]y of June, 1870.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
mh16 [illegible] 150 West Jefferson street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF [illegible] ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office at and after maturity.
fe19 d&wtApl A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & [illegible] R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
n9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store [and] for sale at
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD,
mh10 dim Corner First and Ma[in] [st]reets.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, at store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
jell 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

INSURANCE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

[illegible] INSURANCE

[illegible] North Third Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Organized September, 1867.)

Assets January, 1870, nearly................$500,[illegible]
Losses paid to date........................ 42,[illegible]

$100,000 deposited with Auditor of Kentucky, as a general fund to secure Policy Holders.

ALL policies non-forfeiting after one premium has been paid. No restrictions on travel or residence. Thirty days grace given on renewals. Dividends declared annually on contribution plan. All kinds of life and endowment policies issued. Security unquestionable. Economy well demonstrated. Prudence faithfully adhered to. Liberality justly dealt out to all. These are some of the features of the "Mississippi Valley."
JOHN W. FINNELL, Pres't.
[illegible] F. FECHTER, Sec'y.
[illegible] ARVIN, M. D., Act. Med. Adviser.
[illegible]

[illegible]rter Perpetual....1870

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital........................$ 400,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870......... [illegible]

Over $5,500,000 Losses Paid.

Alfred G. Baker, President.
Geo. Fales, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Sec'y.
Theo. M. Reyer, Ass't Sec'y.

Having been appointed agents of this old and able company, we take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Louisville to the above [illegible] as in brief of its condition. Policies issued against loss by fire, and losses promptly adjusted.
ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.
mh9 d13 111 West Main street.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital at the office of the undersigned, until Friday, April [illegible], [for] steam heating of the entire building, and for repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said buildings. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.
BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,
mh16 dtd Main and [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, &c.

2 Cases Suez Poplins;
1 do Norwich do;
1 do Super Fancy do;
1 do Embroidered Grenadines;
1 do Plain do;
1 do Striped do;
1 do Embroidered Swiss;
1 do Buff Linen Lawns;
1 do Satin striped Lenos;
1 do Chene do;
1 do Fancy do;
50 pieces Japanese Silk Poplins, plain & checked;
50 do Lyons Black Rep Silk;
200 Spring Style Arabs.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh27 70 and 72 Sixth street,
Louisville, Ky.

Buttons.

200 Gross Pearl Sacque buttons, assorted sizes;
300 do smoked Pearl Sacque do do;
1,000 do Pearl Shirt do do;
500 do Fancy Agate Dress do do;
500 do White and Colored Agate Shirt;
tons, assorted sizes;
1,000 do Glass Dress Buttons;
500 do Silk do do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. R. ESTERLE & SONS

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 115 Jefferson Street,

Above Fourth, north side, where they will keep a large supply of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, [and] Plated Ware. Repairing in all branches of the trade by competent workmen. mh9 deodim

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja21 dtf

DORN, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U.S. Bonded Warehouse, 1 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. S. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe5 dim*

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mh1

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 [illegible] st., bet. Main and River. STEIN & DORR, Prop's.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-Iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth St.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace Riviere, Lace Ruffling;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists;
Blank Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes;
Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars.

TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF
Embroidered Table Covers;
Muslin Curtains;
Black Lace Flounces;
Tidies from 10c to $1;
8,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 25c a yard.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible] rent, and let the rent of new pianos [illegible] to the purchase. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1866.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as procured by druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of PEPPERMINT. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation, upon inspection. It will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where liver or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

November 4, 6m.

Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

H. T. HELMBOLD, Manufacturing Chemist, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDISCRETION. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease or Forebodings of Evil, in fact Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

is in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in in all their diseases.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IN ALL DISEASES

arising from Imprudence in life, Habits of Dissipation, or Excesses of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that delay may be the attack of the above diseases, however, to affect the bodily health and mental faculties.

All the above diseases require the aid of

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price—$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

mh19

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Recovered Treasure.

A rare work of art has been returned to the Louvre that has an eventful history. "Venus Fettered by Cupid" is the group, by a French sculptor of the seventeenth century, Louis the XIV. sent it by his Ambassador to the Emperor of China, where it remained undisturbed for nearly two hundred years in the Summer Palace at Pekin. It was taken possession of by a French soldier at the sacking of the palace a few years ago and sold to an officer for a hundred francs, who re-sold it for five thousand. Recently it has been purchased for the Louvre for thirty-five thousand francs. There is no doubt that the charms even of a Venus will in this instance be enhanced by "foreign travel and long residence abroad."

II.

Picture-copying in Italy.

The Moniteur des Arts, of Paris, gives some curious information upon the subject of picture-copying in Italy. In the Uffizi palace at Florence there are one hundred artists at work daily. A picture perpetually being copied is a triptych by Fra Angelico, with a border of heavenly musicians. It takes eight days to copy one of these angelic well, and the copy sells at sixty to eighty francs. Before this picture four copyists are ever at work. In the gallery of the Pitti palace there are not so many copyists. Nevertheless, they manage to finish three hundred reproductions annually. The favorite subject here is the "Vierge de la Chaise" of Raffaelle. Two months are required to turn out a single copy of this work. These copyists are chiefly Italians. There are a few Frenchmen and Germans, but very seldom is an English [illegible] found there.

III.

Samba in the Wrong Box.

The presence of a lot of negroes in one of the proscenium boxes of the National Theater, in Washington, to witness Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," by the permission of the manager, was as insulting to that great actor as it was to the decent people present, and shows the level to which "social equality" has reduced society at the capital. This disgusting proof of the mongrelism which is rampant in Washington merits the serious consideration of the people, as tending to increase the antagonism between the whites and blacks, and those who countenance and encourage the negroes into forcing themselves among white audiences are only putting their dupes into a position where, in the end, they will come to grief. When the reaction does come, and such creatures as Sumner have had their day, the white people will regulate this social equality business in a very summary way.

IV.

Army Reduction.

The efforts of Logan in Congress to reduce the army and the pay of those left afterward has brought out a sharp letter from Gen. Sherman, to say nothing of volumes of letters from the friends of all holding commissions in the army. It is "a very pretty quarrel" as it stands. Logan as the "Roman sentinel in the palladium of liberty" is a tableau full of grimness. He has mostly a business of tinkering at the army. Every member of Congress when elected selects something to cut his wisdom teeth on. Corode investigation, Butler reconstruction, Jenckes civil service, and so on to the end of the chapter. The amount of pressure brought to bear against Logan's hobby is immense, and the sight of Sherman at the head of a battalion, playing Cromwell by marching in some day and dispersing the "Congress assembled" instead of waiting until dispersed himself, would enliven the squabble and produce entire satisfaction—in the galleries particularly.

V.

The Model Policeman.

In view of the city treating itself to a new police force, the duties of these cnaracters, for our peace and dignity should be a prize. The model policeman is ubiquitous, [illegible] 190 may be a mile in length, but the public requires him to be omnipresent. He is supposed to march up and down with an air of grace and austere languor, and an expression of watchful self-possession. He causes the loafers on corners to move on and not block up the way in their efforts to stare the ladies passing out of countenance. He helps old ladies into the cars and the omnibuses. It was he the nurse; checks fast drivers who come tearing down the street; reports the condition of the crossings to the Chief of Police; is present at all fires and keeps an eye on all suspicious characters; resists all invitations from interested saloon keepers to step in and partake his thirst; answers all questions from citizens or strangers; never sits down when on duty; wears his coat buttoned; hair short; beard trimmed; avoids the display of gold chains, fancy ties and diamond pins; is sharp, cool, polite and courteous; knows everybody in the city and everything going on, is [illegible] to good fellowship but for a lark who are not too noisy; eschews the acquaintance of gamblers; and, in short, does his duty and takes no part in being known as one of the "force." How many have we?

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Abbe Liszt is completing a symphony entitled "Le Roy Etienne."

MONOGRAM buttons are the latest follies among the New York shoddies.

THE real name of E. Marlitt, the author of "The Old Secret" and "The Second Wife," is Eugenia John.

THE Count de Champagny had been inducted into the chair of the French Academy, vacated by the death of M. Berryer.

YOUNG Romeos send as presents to their Juliets baskets of cut flowers and leaves instead of the stuffed made-up baskets of ovatoes, which have so long been popular.

A WAIL comes up from New York and Philadelphia about the prevailing social dullness, while we are whirling in a vortex of incessant gaiety and dissipation.

MR. CARLETON will soon publish a book by C. H. Ross, the editor of the London Judy, called "Judy's Book of a Honeymoon." It will contain thirty comic illustrations.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., has made such marked success as an amateur actor that a false report has gained currency in England that he intends to adopt the stage as a profession.

ABBE PERCHE had been selected to fill the office of Coadjutor to Archbishop Odin, of Orleans. Two bulls in brief have been received there, and the consecration of the bishop elect may be expected to take place at an early day. By the first bull the Abbe is appointed Bishop of Arjeres, *in partibus infidelium*. The second is Coadjutor of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, *cum jure successionis*.

It is irritating, says the New York Tribune, to be reminded by the advertisements in the Boston newspapers, how much good music we have allowed to go away from New York. Theodore Thomas, whose remarkable services to art were never appreciated in this city, is to begin a series of symphony concerts at the Music Hall on the 26th of April, and we have no doubt that he will be welcomed by large and enthusiastic audiences. His first programme includes Beethoven's third overture to "Fidelio," Liszt's "Tasso," Schumann's "Traumerei," the overture to "William Tell," Berlioz' arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Meyerbeer's "Schiller March." Miss Mehlig is to play at the same concert.

MR. J. S. DWIGHT, in his Journal of Music, speaks as follows of Miss Anna Mehlig's playing at the last Symphony concert in Boston: "We hardly dare to speak as strongly as we feel; for, if we did, we should only have to sum up all in a few words of Miss Mehlig's playing upon that occasion, as thus: There is no good thing that cannot heartily be said of it; it seems to unite all the qualities of a [illegible] piano playing; recalling all the good we have ever heard of her, and assuring us of the fact that it ever was our lot to hear for weeks, heard Leon Schumann, and some of the famous old Arabella Goddard days with the wonderful [illegible] male pianist with the [illegible] Rubinstein style. The latest and highest we feel sure that we ever shall hear any better playing. If upon the whole [illegible]

Satin and silk are very common with the Chinese. Even the women of the poorest class deck themselves and wear head ornaments of jade-stone, of rice pearls set in gold and fixed in the centre of a tuft of black silk or common cloth; but for all they dress their heads so nicely, they cut rather a queer figure bobbing along on their detestable cramped feet. The Canton girls do not follow that custom, but are the best dressed and cleanest females in China. It is astonishing the quantity of silk that is required for their consumption; both males and females use it for their hair. Each person uses not less than half a pound. Now take it into consideration that the population of China is three hundred millions and each man, woman, and child uses a quarter of a pound of silk, cost to plain in their hair. The quantity would be seventy-five millions pounds, equal to the weight of 750,000 bales of silk.—[Cor. St. Louis Republican.

An epitaph from Hoosick Falls, New York, reads as follows:

RUTH SPRAGUE.

She was stolen from the grave by Roerick R. Clow, and dissected at Dr. P. M. Armstrong's office in Hoosick, N. Y., from which place her mutilated remains were obtained and deposited here.

Her body dies cried by Rendish,
Her bones amtomized;
If I soul, we trust, has risen to God,
Where few physicians rise.

An Omaha man, with blood in his eye, challenges another to "meet him with a shoti gun."

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Spring Openings, Old and New—Hats and Bonnets—Glimpses Behind a Glass Door—Easter Toilettes—Linens and Laundresses.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, March 28.

The queer freak which reserved the January snowy storms until March, has not retarded the efforts of merchants and manufacturers to back up the almanac and produce an appearance of expectancy, or loads, of that "ethereal mildness" which is popularly supposed to be characteristic of "gentle spring."

The heavy goods are taken from the shelves, and are offered at reduced prices in all the large stores, and their places are occupied by a heterogeneous assortment of light fabrics, called new, and announced as received by the last steamer, but which have an odor of the cellar rather than of the sea; and, in their obvious colors and untried qualities, show distinct evidences of their foreign origin. Of novelties there are very few; the materials with new, high-sounding names, are easily recognized as old friends in a disguise which simply robs them of their ancient reputation, but does not add creditably to either.

There is really a most serious drawback to trade, and absolutely no reliance can be placed on the representations made in regard to articles or goods purchased. If a good honest fabric is produced, there are at once 87 worthless imitations, and those, at a slightly lower rate, are sold to nine persons out of ten as the genuine manufacture. If anything "takes," in the business sense of the word, the market is flooded with wretched copies, cheap and paltry, which are highly colored, positively uncombinable, and for something much better than they are. The insane love of display, the fierce necessity which is felt for making money, is destroying all honor and honesty in commercial transactions, and threatens to make them a by-word as long people who still possess any truth or honesty.

Of course there are good fabrics, and good qualities of well-known fabrics, still to be had; but I warn my readers that they are not to be had "cheap." Anteroom or "Cathedral" silk still costs $20 per yard, best Irish poplins $2 75, and although certain materials with established reputations are advertised at low prices, they may be sure they are not genuine. When the spring season opened a few years ago it was quite possible to state with accuracy the materials in vogue, of what they were composed, the prices, and the uses to which they should be put. Now it would puzzle a Boston shaper to distinguish between the infinite variations of one distinctive fabric.

Of poplin, for example, there are about three hundred varieties, from the old "Irish" to the all-cotton "wash" article, which women pay 37½ to 60c per yard for, because it is called poplin, and makes up expensively with silk, while they could get a print for one-third that price, which would be really better and more durable for the purpose.

"Poplinette," made of silk and linen, reappears in silk and cotton, under the name of "Japanese Poplins," and brings just as high price, although not half so good in texture. A thinner and finer variety of the same appears this season under the name of "Foulard Silk," and thus wins some of the credit due to the reputation won by the Pongee poplins when they first made their appearance, and which are fast coming under the burden of the trite of Pongees which have followed them. It is better for [illegible] to have a plain satin or velvet, or pean, and proof that a tawdry silk; a simple cotton than a cotton which pretends to be silk, but which isn't, anything else, and upon which it is a shame to expend a quantity of cheap trimming to still further disguise it. The quality of trimmings now employed is so contemptible that it is impossible to [illegible] in putting and pulling, but had no place in science. In saying this Dr. Hayes only anticipated all that he has published in 1867 in his Open Polar Sea, where he again and again urges that this open sea is produced "by the warm flood of the Gulf Stream," and so draws it on his map. Captain Charles F. Hall was on the same occasion with Dr. Hayes, and he believed Captain Bent's proposition should be immediately tested. His reasons for so doing the Geographical Society had seen fit not to publish, which was remarkable.

In the fifteenth century Europe sent forth the discoverers of the New World, and now that the New World should now send forth the discoverer of this Polar World. *Mr. Fay*, writing under the eye of Humboldt and the great Geographers, before the world will never rest till it finds the Pole. Capt. Bent's noble proposition had met with the most intelligent support from the Geographical Society. But the society is not the nation; and the speaker thought Congress ought to grant the proposed appropriation of $100,000 for Arctic research only on condition that it be used in an experiment through Behring's strait, following the Japan Stream or Gulf Stream—the only route to the Pole whose claims had any scientific basis. He thought there should be test to try first the route via Behring's.

OLD KENTUCKY.

Two of them Prospecting in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 28th.]

There appeared at the Mayor's office, yesterday, a tall, gaunt, long-haired native of Kentucky, hailing from "Big Hill" Jackson county, Kentucky, a district of country where, it is said, a wheel of vehicle is regarded as a curiosity, and there, would be of no manner of use, as the hills, as they are called (mountains rather), are very much on the perpendicular. The old man grasped his cane and walked in. It might have been *Joseph* Brock, judging from his coat of many colors. It (the coat) was composed of "yaller" Kentucky jeans, interspersed with patches of grey and blue of the same material, and looked, for all the world, like an aggravated case of small-pox. The old man had a story to tell the Mayor, in his own quaint style and language. He had lived in "Big Hill" over sixty years, was in his seventy-first year, and had served in the Union army in the late war. Like other barbarians, had a bullet in his leg; had also a son killed in battle for the Union, and was proud of his family record in the war. His end in the "old woman" had walked from Big Hill to a point twenty-one miles back of Covington, where some benevolent parties put them on the cars—the old woman and the old man—and ever since—and they reached Covington at 8 o'clock Friday night. He had a brother on this side of Forks of the Licking, and he and the "old woman" wanted to go there. He had his third wife, and "guessed they might find kin up there." Some of the wives died.

The "old woman" here broke into the conversation and said: "Look here (speaking to the Mayor), Mister, is there any place in this town where we can get a little bread?" talking from her shoulder a large "possible sack," in which she said she had a mite of flour.

The old man said he had a mite of flour, too, and produced a similar sack, containing about the same quantity of the same article. Both sacks were empty, and hence the call.

The Mayor, with a sympathetic look, directed them to the Police Station, where they would be provided for. The old man, as he left the office, said he "guessed" he would go to Cincinnati, and see if he could not get a job at something. He was told that the road, from this date, will be kept in condition to do the business demanded of it.

As the day express, drawn by two engines, on the New York Central was passing Savage's Junction, the slash of the tender of the second engine struck a switch, and the engine and tender broke loose both from the engine ahead and the train behind, ran into the ditch and tipped over on its side. But strange to say, although the train was going at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, but neither the forward engine nor the long train behind was thrown from the track, and continued on their way as if nothing had happened. Few railway men say that nothing of the kind was ever heard of before, and fortunately no one was injured.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: "On Saturday morning, as the Pacific Express on the Pennsylvania Central road was running at the usual speed, the engineer noticed a boy on the track waving his handkerchief. The train was stopped, and the boy informed the engineer that a large rock had fallen on the track, and was lying in the middle of the road within a few rods of the bridge over Turtle Creek. She had come to the bridge with her father, and was left without her. The story which she tells is somewhat as follows: She says Ferguson came to her father's house Sunday night and killed her father and mother with an ax. She states that she was abed at the time, and was awakened by a noise in her father's room. Getting up and going to the door she saw her father in the act of rising from the bed, and Ferguson near him with an uplifted ax. She saw him strike her father on the head, she says, killing him with the blow. Ferguson turned to her and swore he would kill her also if she did not run away with him. She could do nothing but comply, as Ferguson seemed determined to kill her also, and so she consented. Her mother lay in the bed with her head cut open and dead, Ferguson first having killed her with the same ax with which he had dispatched the man. The girl further states that Ferguson dragged the bodies to the house and compelled her to go with him. Love for the girl and opposition from the parents are said to have been the cause of Ferguson's crime. Ferguson was arrested in Pennsylvania on Wednesday evening. The arresting party having learned to a certainty that Ferguson was at the house of his mother, at Mitchell creek, five or six miles from the State line, in the neighborhood of the village of Ytioga, they were about to surround the house, when a man answering Ferguson's description was seen approaching. Officer Stanley advanced and asked him if his name was Ferguson, and upon being answered in the affirmative he was immediately arrested.

Ferguson is about twenty-two years of age, and manifested no particular concern on being arrested, or at any time since. He seemingly admits nor denies his guilt. We shall await with considerable interest the developments which will surely be made by the investigations of the Coroner as to the cause of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Lunger, but with our present knowledge we can see no reason for doubting the truthfulness of the girl as to the guilt of Ferguson. Ferguson is innocent and blameless as a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age should be.

A Ghost Story by Telegraph.

The following is published in New York as a telegram from Boston:

About a year ago last month the schooner Andy Johnson, McLellan, master, of Salem, started for Cow Bay, Nova Scotia, for coal, and has not been heard from since. About that time the schooner Haskell came in collision with a vessel in the night-time on the Banks and sank her, leaving a large piece of the bow standing, to which the crew clung. This piece corresponded with the Andy Johnson, and is supposed to be the last relic of her. The Haskell arrived at Cow Bay on the Banks and the first night on the fishing grounds had bad weather. Four of the men were on deck, when suddenly there appeared to them *four of the missing men*, with the ghost of the Johnson, who ordered them home. They were frightened and called the Captain and mate, who came on deck and saw the ghosts and prevailed on them to return home and give up the voyage, which they did, leaving the schooner on her arrival. The owners have since built a new Captain and, as each one of the former crew would go in his, and the again left for the Banks, where she arrived in good time, and then again came back. Bad weather again met the schooners, and when all hands were on deck eleven men appeared to thirteen and that their lines from the vessel to the boat were doubled with them. They did the next morning. Arriving off the harbor of Gloucester they anchored the schooner and took their small boats to land, leaving the engineer posted in a boy on the track waving his handkerchief. The train was stopped, and the boy informed the engineer that a large rock had fallen on the track, and was lying in the middle of the road within a few rods of the bridge over Turtle Creek. She had come to the bridge with her father, and was left without her. The story which she tells is somewhat as follows: She says Ferguson came to her father's house Sunday night and killed her father and mother with an ax. She states that she was abed at the time, and was awakened by a noise in her father's room. Getting up and going to the door she saw her father in the act of rising from the bed, and Ferguson near him with an uplifted ax. She saw him strike her father on the head, she says, killing him with the blow. Ferguson turned to her and swore he would kill her also if she did not run away with him. She could do nothing but comply, as Ferguson seemed determined to kill her also, and so she consented. Her mother lay in the bed with her head cut open and dead, Ferguson first having killed her with the same ax with which he had dispatched the man. The girl further states that Ferguson dragged the bodies to the house and compelled her to go with him. Love for the girl and opposition from the parents are said to have been the cause of Ferguson's crime. Ferguson was arrested in Pennsylvania on Wednesday evening. The arresting party having learned to a certainty that Ferguson was at the house of his mother, at Mitchell creek, five or six miles from the State line, in the neighborhood of the village of Ytioga, they were about to surround the house, when a man answering Ferguson's description was seen approaching. Officer Stanley advanced and asked him if his name was Ferguson, and upon being answered in the affirmative he was immediately arrested.

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NEW YORK CRIME.

A Man and His Wife Murdered by the Lover of their Daughter—The House Burned with the Bodies.

[From the Elmira Advertiser, March 25th.]

Information was brought to this city on Wednesday by officers from Tompkins county, that a young man named Ferguson was suspected of having murdered a man and his wife by the name of Lunger, who resided near Trumansburg Landing, in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county. The first intimation of the tragedy was the burning of the house occupied by Lunger, on Sunday night last, and the discovery in the ruins of the charred remains of the man, together with the half-burned body of his wife. The skull of Mr. Lunger exhibited a fracture, as though he had been struck by a heavy weapon. A daughter of the murdered couple, and the man Ferguson, above alluded to, were found to be missing from the neighborhood. On Tuesday morning this girl, only some fifteen years of age, was found at Farnwood's Hotel, Piney Hollow, Schuyler county. She had come to the hotel with Ferguson, and they had occupied the same room while there, but he left without her. The story which she tells is somewhat as follows: She says Ferguson came to her father's house Sunday night and killed her father and mother with an ax. She states that she was abed at the time, and was awakened by a noise in her father's room. Getting up and going to the door she saw her father in the act of rising from the bed, and Ferguson near him with an uplifted ax. She saw him strike her father on the head, she says, killing him with the blow. Ferguson turned to her and swore he would kill her also if she did not run away with him. She could do nothing but comply, as Ferguson seemed determined to kill her also, and so she consented. Her mother lay in the bed with her head cut open and dead, Ferguson first having killed her with the same ax with which he had dispatched the man. The girl further states that Ferguson dragged the bodies to the house and compelled her to go with him. Love for the girl and opposition from the parents are said to have been the cause of Ferguson's crime. Ferguson was arrested in Pennsylvania on Wednesday evening. The arresting party having learned to a certainty that Ferguson was at the house of his mother, at Mitchell creek, five or six miles from the State line, in the neighborhood of the village of Ytioga, they were about to surround the house, when a man answering Ferguson's description was seen approaching. Officer Stanley advanced and asked him if his name was Ferguson, and upon being answered in the affirmative he was immediately arrested.

Ferguson is about twenty-two years of age, and manifested no particular concern on being arrested, or at any time since. He seemingly admits nor denies his guilt. We shall await with considerable interest the developments which will surely be made by the investigations of the Coroner as to the cause of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Lunger, but with our present knowledge we can see no reason for doubting the truthfulness of the girl as to the guilt of Ferguson. Ferguson is innocent and blameless as a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age should be.

HOW JACKSON DIED.

A Federal Statement of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

MEMPHIS, March 24, 1870.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In this morning's issue of your paper a letter of Hunter McGuire, which you copy from the Old Dominion of March, relative to the last wounds of Stonewall Jackson, which goes to contradict all former accounts given of the event in some Northern magazines. I presume, from the fact that you copied Dr. McGuire's article, that you desire the subject of sufficient importance to desire anything which may throw further light upon this interesting piece of history. I was an eye witness of the wounding of General Jackson. I was at that time Surgeon Major of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Pa. Vols., and on the night of the 3d of May, a Saturday, portions of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps having broken and abandoned the line crossing the plank road, the original Hooker's Division, of which our regiment formed part, at which was lying in reserve, was ordered to take the place vacated by them. Before we could perfect our line orist sat in, and General Barry, commanding our division, was in doubt as to whether we were covering the front of the Confederate line. Upon consultation will General Hooker, who visited that portion of the line in the course of the evening, it was resolved to send out a reconnoitering party to ascertain the exact position of the enemy. Several men volunteered for the duty. I was among them and in charge of the squad. We had proceeded only a short distance in front, parallel with the plank road and on the right of it, when we heard in front of us the command "forward." I ordered my men to lie down, and we could distinctly see the rebel line advancing toward us. Presently it halted. While we were yet consulting as to what was wisest to do under the circumstances, a cavalcade came up the plank road, which was within a few yards of us, and fire was opened upon it from the line in front of us. We heard the cry of wounded men and saw great confusion in the group of horsemen. At the time, I was under the impression that this was a reconnoitering party from our own side; but subsequently, upon talking the matter over with some Confederate, I ascertained that it was General Jackson's party.

I am on my way to my home, in Washington, D. C., and have but a few minutes within which to offer this corroboration of the statement of Dr. McGuire.

E. P. JACOBSON.

A religious paper has figured out Joly's wealth (who was said to be "the greatest man of all the earth,") to have been $370,000 in gold.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BURELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Evansville	CUMBERLAND	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
St. Louis	CHAMPION	11 A. M.
Nashville	LAWRENCE	11 A. M.
New Orleans	DORA HAGOUCH	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—March 29.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Lenora, Madison. Phil. Sheridan, Pitts.
Spray, Nashville. Falls City, Green River.

DEPARTURES—March 29.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Lenora, Madison. Morning Star, Hend.
Phil. Sheridan, St. L. Spray, St. Louis.

THE RIVER continues to rise, having risen 18 inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Now in the channel, 12 feet in the chute, and 26 feet scarce under the bridge for passing boats. Yesterday was the most beautiful day of the season—fine and very pleasant, with the mercury at 65°. Freights were very scarce to all points Tuesday, in consequence of which the levee presented a busier appearance than any day for the past month.

The Leonora is the Madison packet to-morrow, leaving the city wharf at 1 p. m.

The Savannah, from St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow at the foot of Cincinnati.

The Wauanita will be down to-morrow on her way to New Orleans.

The Shamrock is due to-night, from St. Louis, bound for Cincinnati.

The Norman will pass down to-day for Evansville.

The Cumberland river was rising yesterday, with 15 feet on the Harpeth shoals.

The steamer Tarascon, the "bull of the woods," will leave the Portland wharf this day at 5 p. m. for Henderson.

The Gen. Buell and United States are the Mail Line packets for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The Blue Wing arrived from Kentucky river last night, and will leave for Kentucky river at 4 p. m. this day.

The Falls City came in yesterday evening with a good trip, and will return to Green river to-day at 5 p. m.

The Phil. Sheridan, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, passed over the falls with her cabin full of cabin.

The steamer John Kilgour, Capt. Benson, will leave the Portland wharf for New Orleans direct, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Carrie Brooks was docked yesterday afternoon for repairs, preliminatory to her trip to the Mississippi river.

The towboat Blackmore, from Pittsburg, with 5 barges of coal, are to be taken below by the Gallatin.

The towboat Dart came in yesterday, from Pittsburg, with a tow of coal for this market, and will return to-day with an empty tow.

Peter G. Ratt has been nominated as Supervising Inspector for the Eighth District yesterday by the President.

The Lawrence, of the Nashville Packet Company's line, will be found at the city wharf this evening, and leave for Clarksville and Nashville at 12 m. to-day.

The Peytona, late yesterday evening, towed one of her barges over the falls and left it at the coal wharf to be loaded with cement. She will leave this afternoon.

The Nightingale has laid up at Skylark Landing, in Arkansas river, awaiting a rise, there being only twelve inches of water above that point.

The towboat Simpson Horner arrived from below with a tow of empty barges, and will return to-morrow with a tow of loaded barges.

Capt. W. B. Greathouse, of the steamer St. John, and Capt. Bassett, of the Bradish Johnson, left the city last night for their homes in New Orleans.

There is an effort being made to regulate railway fares still further by enactment of the New York Legislature. A new bill provides that one cent per mile shall be charged, and not more than legal fare may be used for five times the amount of overcharge and be compelled to pay that amount and costs of suit. It provides that no extra charge for loss of baggage shall be made and the passenger pays reasonable extra charge for baggage beyond that value. Also provides that the speed of railways in cities and incorporated villages shall not exceed fifteen miles per hour, and that no street or highway shall be crossed by any person in charge of any steam railway at grade, and the expense of any street or highway built across any railway shall be borne by the city, village or town whose authorities shall have authorized such crossing.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad earned in 1869 from passenger traffic, $2,111,262 81; freight, $4,-[illegible] 88. The expenses were $2,337,442 81, leaving net earnings, $805,492 34. Dividends paid in August, 3½ per cent; in February, 3½ per cent., $721,923 50, leaving a surplus of $83,568 84 to be carried to credit of profit and loss ledger, $225,624 50; makes $298,593 34; less discount on bonds sold, $146,230; leaving a surplus of $152,363 34. Amount of construction account, $12,160,636 77; material on hand, $46,623 29; cash and cash assets, $630,000; bills receivable, $42,000; total, $14,164,277 89. Liabilities: Capital stock, $11,630,000; less amount held by this Company, $1,159,100—$10,460,900; C., C. & C. R. R. mortgage bonds, $6,000; being due each year, $300,000; B. & I. R. R. first and second mortgage income bonds, $774,500; I. C. & C. R. R. first mortgage bonds, $608,000; C., C. & I. R. R. first mortgage sinking fund bonds, $1,637,000 due 1st N. 4, payable Feb. 1, 1870, $262,984 50, surplus earnings, making a total of liabilities of $14,164,277 89, of which $272,-[illegible] 50 bonds have been paid since December 1, 1869.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870. }

Money is working a little easier, and good names obtain all funds they require at 9 to 12 per cent., but the general average of prices for money remains unchanged. The demand has not been somewhat disappointed in their collections; they anticipated a good spring trade, and that their customers would bring money with them to pay on account, which has not been generally realized. This has prevented an abundant supply of money, which is usually observable with us at this season of the year.

EXCHANGE—Very little doing, and in good demand; the banks buy at 1-20 to 1-10 premium, and sell at 1-10 to ¼.

GOLD—Offered more freely, but the transactions were limited. Gold opened at 111¾, and closed at 111¾.

SILVER—Is very scarce, and in good demand; the banks buy at 1-20 to 1-10 premium, and sell at 1-10 to ¼.

GOLD—Offered more freely, but the transactions were limited. Gold opened at 111¾, and closed at 111¾.

Gold	Buying.	Selling.
Silver halves and quarters	111¾	112¾
Silver dimes	109	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have shown no life whatever in our markets, but we notice an advance in the New York list in all issues except 68s and currency 6s.

Five-twenties, 1861	112¾	@113¾
Five-twenties, 1862	108¾	@109¾
Five-twenties, 1864	107¾	@108¾
Five-twenties, 1865	108¾	@109¾
Five-twenties, new issue	108¾	@109¾
Five-twenties, 1867	107¾	@108¾
Five-twenties, 1868	107¾	@108¾
Ten-forties	104¾	@105¾
Cy 6s	112¾	@113¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113¾	113¾	113¾		
" '62	108¾	108¾	108¾		
" '64	108¾	108¾	108¾		
" '65	108¾	108¾	109¾		
New issue	107¾	107¾	107¾		
" '67	107¾	107¾	107¾		
Coupons '68	108¾	108¾	108¾		
10-40 coupons	108¾	108¾	108¾		
Cy 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not moving lively, but a slight degree of animation was noticeable in some items. Nashville railroad stock was changing hands, and there was a good demand for cheap city 6 per cent. bonds.

Messrs. Morton, Gale & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

Stocks.

National Bank, Ky.	132	@133
National Bank, Louisville	97	@98
National Bank, Planters'	98	@99
National Bank, City	93	@94
Bank of Kentucky	93	@94
Bank of Louisville	91	@92
Merchants' Bank	17	@18
Commercial Bank	17	@18
Northern Bank	109	@110
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	17	@18
Mechanics' Bank	99	@100
Gas Company	84	@ 90
West's Fin'cial Corp'tion bankinow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.		
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
8:15	12:45	Eastern Mail	7:45		6:45
9:15	2:15	Cincinnati Express	12:45		1:30
	5:15	Cincinnati Mail	7:30		
	12:45	St Louis Mail	7:45		6:45
	12:45	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:45		6:45
	12:45	Memphis, Miss. Missouri & Kansas Mail	7:45		10:45
8:30		Shelbyville & C. R. Mail			3:30
12:45		Bardstown Mail			10:45
12:45		Lebanon Mail			3:45
12:45		Shepherdsville Mail	9:45		6:45
9:30		Lex. & Frankfort Mail	11:15		6:45
8:30		Louisville & Nashville Express	7:30		6:45
	12:45	Louisville & Nashville Mail			
	12:45	Nashville Express			12:30
	12:45	Nashville Mail			12:30
12:45		Jeffersonville Express	11:15		6:45
12:45		Jeffersonville Mail			
	12:45	Portsmouth Express			12:30
	12:45	Portsmouth Mail			6:45
	12:45	Mt. Washington & Taylorsville Mail			
	12:45	Salt River Mail			
	12:45	Westport Mail			
	12:45	Fern Valley & Mount Washington Mail			
	12:45	Shelbyville & Taylorsville Mail			
12:45		Lex. Express & Mail	11:15		6:45
12:45		Frankfort & Georgetown Mail			
12:45		Versailles Express			12:30
12:45		Mt. Washington Express			12:30
	12:45	Bardstown Mail			
	12:45	Valley Farm & Shively Mail			6:45

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 111¾.

The steamer Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Delaware and Hudson canal will be opened for navigation next Monday.

The loss of T. A. Wilson & Co., of Covington, by the fire on Monday night, reaches $25,000.

It is stated Jamie Fisk, Jr., is to be elected Colonel of the Ninth regiment of New York State militia.

John Clare, tried in Baltimore for the alleged murder of Henry B. Grove in 1865, has been acquitted.

Gen. Walter Mitchell, several times Presidential elector for Maryland, died on Tuesday, aged sixty-seven.

All of Ex-Collector Bailey's suits against the merchants in the Thirty-second District of New York have fallen through.

Repeated attempts at incendiarism in Allentown, Pa., have occasioned much excitement there. The guilty party is yet unknown.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the next annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in Cleveland next autumn.

A boiler connected with Rice's paper mill at Newton, Lower Falls, Mass., exploded yesterday, demolishing the building. The people had not commenced work and none were hurt.

J. R. Allen, a theatrical manager of Cincinnati, is in prison in Nashville, having been arrested whilst passing through the State, at the instance of Major Gunkle, on the charge of perjury.

E. A. Alexander, son-in-law of Mr. Vanderpeyden, a wealthy farmer, who was murdered last week, has committed suicide, after confessing that he committed the deed, which he had meditated for a year.

In Akron, O., yesterday, three floors of the new brick shop of A. Rice & Co.'s seed and cultivator manufactory, fell thirty feet to the ground. Miraculously none of the workmen were seriously injured. Loss $5,000.

Some of the newly-elected officers of Davidson county, Tennessee, did not take the candidates' oath prescribed in the franchise law. It is understood that Governor Senter will decline to commission all who neglected to take the oath.

Owing to the sudden rise in the river the embankment at the lower lock of the canal at Keokuk, Iowa, gave way on Saturday, and the entire Government work at that point was flooded, causing great damage. Work will be suspended until the river falls.

A circular is published, which is being sent to county auctioneers, by W. H. Kinsley, clerk of the Sixth Auditor's Office, Washington, requesting them to send him a list of Republicans who receive mail matter at their office, with indications who are the most active men.

The New York Tribune says there is not a word of truth in the Washington rumor ascribing to the Virginia Legislature a design to withdraw its ratification to the Fifteenth amendment. Prominent citizens of Virginia give an emphatic contradiction to the whole maleficently designed story.

The inquest in the case of the Donnelly family, who were crushed to death by the falling of a New York tenement building during the gale of Sunday, has been postponed by the Coroner until Saturday. The funeral of the victims will take place to-day. Much excitement continues in the neighborhood of the ruins, and public opinion holds the contractor of the frail, fallen building responsible for the calamity.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

There will be given at Weisiger Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Dr. Payne, a special Physiological lecture for the benefit of single and married ladies, and also at night a practical lesson to married and single men. This again, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, another lesson to ladies, and on Thursday night a good-bye lecture to the gentlemen, on a branch of human science interesting to all. Seats free.

The Opera House.

Bouciault, Robertson, Brougham, and other well known playwrights have written pieces that were inferior to Mr. Watkins' "Set in Gold" drama, "Set in Gold or the One Bright Spot," which was performed for the second time here last night, and ran off smoother and better than it did the first night. The character which the author has given us such an admirable portraiture of is that of an old Irish miner of the name, by whose hard and good provider for his family, a kind husband and a most devoted father, is parsimonious, close and hard about money. His struggles are with his avarice on the one hand and his love for his son on the other. At one time he is torn by the loss of his money and the danger of his son, and then his passion as a miser and his feeling as a father make dreadful havoc in his mind. He is not only crazed by a fear of beggary, but is stunned by grief about his boy. First one and then the other of the two ruling elements in his character, avarice and paternal affection, rack him and in order to delineate a shrewd, plain, obstinate old man, governed by two such powerful influences, more than mediocre dramatic talent is required from first to last. There is a constant demand upon the actor's physical strength and capacity for continuous realization of the character. All of the demands upon him made by this part Mr. Watkins met admirably. He creates the part, fixes it in the public's mind, and then gives an original, strongly-drawn and well-defined character, with the leading features of it kept constantly in the foreground, or rather brought out in bold relief. Nothing is neglected in dress, walk, manner, tone of voice, and expression which would serve to complete the picture. The miner is as much a flesh and blood character as if he had lived. The majority of the others introduced into the piece heretofore have been simply placed entirely by their one idea, with perhaps revenge or misanthropy thrown in. The combination, therefore, of two such deep feelings as avarice and a father's love, with the subsequent conflict of the two, in one character, is not only a very original, but a highly dramatic point, which indicates very decided talent as a dramatist. "Set in Gold" is full of excellent pieces of acting, for instance, where the miner is called in order to the lawyer for forty guineas; where he sits down by the table and picks mechanically and nervously at the table-cloth, although his son is about being carried off to prison; his cursing of "Peters;" his entrance into the court-room; his charging "Burton Flanagan" with the crime his son has been tried for; and lastly, after hearing of the arrest of the real murderers. The other characters of "Set in Gold" are all well drawn, and serve to illustrate the principal one very advantageously, the acting of Mr. Watkins and Mrs. Rose Watkins being excellent, and that of members of the stock company commendable, although not sufficiently so to give full effect to the play. The scenery, stage and mechanical appointments were exceedingly good, and reflect credit on the skill and industry of the stage manager and his assistants.

"Set in Gold" will be repeated to-night.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

During the last week a number of splendidly executed counterfeit United States Treasury notes of the denomination $20 have been passed on parties in various portions of the city. The counterfeiter would make some trifling purchase, and tender a $20 bill and receive good money in change. A few days ago a man attempted to pass one of these bills on C. Bahey, a shoemaker on Second street, below Main, but the bill was suspected and the police sent for. The man, however, saw them coming, and escaped. Officer Thomas Slater took the matter in hand, and succeeded in discovering the party who had passed the money. Yesterday a man what into the store of S. Dinkispiel, on Market, near Seventh, purchased a necktie and tendered one of the counterfeit notes and received $19.25 in change. The description of the man tallied exactly with that of the party who had passed similar bills elsewhere. Confident that he was on the right track, officer Slater went to the house of Philip Hess, on Cropp street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and arrested him, and found one of the counterfeit notes in his possession. Thirteen of the counterfeit bills are known to have been passed on different parties in this city. Hess has lived in the city for some time, and for a time drove a street car. When arrested, he failed to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which the money came into his possession. Officer Slater deserves great credit for the skill with which he managed the case. The notes are finely executed, and are well calculated to deceive any but experts.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Resolutions Upon the Announcement of the Death of Geo. C. Hunter—Report of the Committee Upon the Freight Blockade Called For.

A meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade was organized yesterday during Change hours, F. P. Schmidt, Vice President, in the chair.

The death of Geo. C. Hunter, Esq., an honored and influential merchant of Louisville, and a member of the Board of Trade, was announced, and, on motion of John L. Wheat, Esq., the following committee was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board: Messrs. R. A. Robinson, John L. Wheat, Jacob Waller and S. Ullman, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an overruling Providence to remove by death, George C. Hunter, an active and influential member of the Board of Trade, and one of its Board of Directors, and

Whereas, In this dispensation of Divine Wisdom, the city of Louisville has lost a citizen of irreproachable character, a merchant of unsullied integrity, and a business man thoroughly imbued with those principles of honor which have been the pride and boast of this mercantile community, and which have given Louisville at home and abroad, an enviable position among the commercial emporiums of this country, and

Whereas, In the death of Geo. C. Hunter, one who possessed in an eminent degree those traits of character which in all the relations of life are the highest human attributes, and contribute to the elevation and purity of society, a void has been created in social and business circles not easily filled, and which is sincerely lamented; therefore,

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of Geo. C. Hunter, one of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Board of Trade, is received with profound sorrow.

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the stroke which has removed an esteemed and honored co-associate from our business circles, where he was welcomed, and from our councils, where his influence was always for the right, we will treasure in our memories his many virtues as an immutable benefaction.

Resolved, That the Board of Trade tender to his bereaved wife, children, and relations sentiments of profound sympathy and condolence in this hour of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the city papers, and that a copy of the same be furnished the bereaved widow and family.

On motion, the report was adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

There was an earnest desire manifested for the committee recently appointed to investigate the cause of the railroad freight blockades during the past few months to make their report, and, from declarations made, the same is shared by the shippers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and merchants generally. The committee was requested to report at an early day.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Countryman Victimized by a Couple of Genteel Sharpers.

Monday morning Mr. S. W. Keesler, a respectable farmer, who lives in Oregon county, came to this city for the purpose of selling a crop of tobacco, which he had for sale. Monday night a prepossessing individual, who gave his name as Williams and represented himself as a merchant of Bowling Green, Ky., made the acquaintance of Keesler at the Spurrier House. He was very friendly and communicative, and managed to obtain the confidence of Keesler. He told the latter that the purpose of buying a stock of goods, and would leave for home on the Nashville train yesterday afternoon. Keesler had concluded to go the same train, and he agreed to meet Williams at the depot. Yesterday afternoon Keesler started to the depot, but just before reaching it met Williams, who said that the position of his goods had not been exactly as he stated, and asked Keesler to accompany him down and see it. Keesler declined, to go, but was finally, when a well-dressed individual stepped up and informed Williams that his goods were at the depot, and presented a bill of $118, in favor of one on them, which must be paid at once, and a bill of charges amounting to $30, which could be paid like to-morrow. He had sent remit on his arrival at home. Williams tendered a check for $800, but the clerk did not have funds enough to pay the difference. He then offered to pay in gold if the clerk would allow him the premium, at the same time exhibiting a pocket-book filled with what appeared to be gold coin. The clerk replied he could not do without consulting his employers, and suggested that Williams might borrow $175 from his partner, meaning Keesler. The unsuspecting Kessler, deceived by the apparent show of wealth and politeness, handed over the amount. Williams then asked for an itemized bill of his purchases. This the clerk was unable to do without going back to the store, and asked Williams to accompany him. Williams declined to go as he wished to keep an eye on his goods, which were lying in the depot, but finally, at the solicitation of the clerk requested Keesler to watch his goods, pointing to a pile of merchandise lying in the depot, and, started up Broadway, promising to return in ten minutes. Keesler sat down near the goods some time, and then alarmed at the long-continued absence of Williams, examined the pile of goods, and to his dismay discovered that they were marked "Another address. Upon inquiring of the depot clerks, he learned that there were no goods there belonging to Williams. He waited until the train left, but of course without seeing Williams. Then satisfied that his greenbacks had gone where the woodbine twineth, he went to the police office and related the story of his loss, which has been practised and published hundreds of times, of how a verdant countryman was taken in and done for by genteel swindlers. He learned a valuable lesson, but paid dearly for it.

"PAP THOMAS."

An Interesting Incident of the Late War.

The death of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, briefly announced yesterday, was a shock to the people of Louisville universally, whether they liked the man or sympathised with his war career or not. He left us so little while ago, full of manly and quiet vigor—a man who looked the impersonation of a fifty years long or lease of life.

To the readers abroad it may be necessary to say that Col. Wm. Watkins was the private letter of Gen. Rousseau about the close of the war—died in New Orleans, and his body was brought, with that of his distinguished father-in-law, a few months ago, for interment in our beautiful cemetery at Cave Hill.

Just after the battle of Nashville, Col. Watkins, Gen. Thomas' staff, approached the General with a free and cordial manner, as if the request he was about to make could not be denied: "General, you know I have a sweetheart, Miss ——, Rousseau, whom I have not seen for — months. A leave of absence, if you please, for — weeks." To the surprise of Col. Watkins, Thomas shrugged his shoulders. Watkins, seeing that some intercession was necessary, reminded the General of his youth, a bride of such years and such attachments, and referred to some probable history of the General in such matters. Gen. Thomas quietly repl